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NEW PLAN FOR INDIA PRESENTED

London, May 16.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, to a tense and expectant House of Commons this afternoon read the plan outlined in today's White Paper which the British Cabinet Mission to India consider "the best arrangement to ensure the speedy setting up of a new constitution" for India and which, it is sincerely hoped here, will finally settle the outstanding differences which have characterised the conferences of the past anxious weeks.

The plan which makes six major proposals to be submitted to the Indian Majority Parties urges the immediate formation of an interim government for India in which all portfolios, including that of war would be held by Indian leaders. The plan, which has the full support of the British Government, further states that the Cabinet Mission have endeavoured "to be just to the smaller as well as the larger sections of the people" and is designed to set in motion a machinery "whereby a constitution can be settled by Indians for Indians.

"This, said Mr. Attlee, "is the statement by the Cabinet Mission to India and His Excellency, the Viceroy."

The three Cabinet Ministers now in India made the following six points with the full approval of the British Government.

Six Points

1. There should be a union of India, consisting of all States, which should deal with foreign affairs, defence and communications, and should have the power necessary to raise finance required for those subjects.

2. The union should have executive and legislative assemblies constituted from British, Indian and State representatives. Any question raising major community issues in legislature should require for its decision the majority of representatives present and the voting of each of the two major communities (Congress and Moslem League), as well as the majority of all members of other parties.

3. All subjects other than union subjects and all residuary powers be included in the provinces.

4. The States will include all subjects and powers other than those ceded to the Union.

5. The provinces should be free to form groups with executives and legislatives and each group could determine provincial subjects to be taken in common.

6. The constitutions of the Union and of groups should contain a provision whereby any province could, by a majority vote of its legislative assembly, call for the reconsideration of the terms of the constitution after an initial period of ten years and at tenyearly intervals thereafter.

The Mission recommends as the fairest and most practical scheme the following:—

1. To allot to each province seats proportional to its population, roughly in the ratio of one to one million as the nearest substitute for representation by adult suffrage.

2. To divide these seats between the main communities in each province in proportion to population.

3. To provide that representatives allocated to each community in the province should be elected by members of that community in its legislative assembly.

Three Communities

For these purposes, the Mission think it is sufficient to recognise three main communities in India —General, Moslem and Sikh.

While this constitution making is going on the administration of India has to be continued. Great importance is therefore attached to the setting up at once of an interim government during the transitional period which would have the support of all the major political parties. Already the Viceroy has invited Indian leaders to join the Executive Council. Although the Viceroy has invited Indian leaders to join the Executive Council, the Cabinet Mission have no power to form an interim government.

H.K. HOUSING SHORTAGE

Reconstruction Officer To Be Appointed Immediately

Matter Of The Utmost Importance, Urgency

THAT GOVERNMENT HAS ACCEPTED THE KEY RECOMMENDATION OF THE HOUSING COMMITTEE—THE IMMEDIATE APPOINTMENT OF A SENIOR OFFICER WITH APPROPRIATE POWERS WHO WILL BE CHARGED WITH THE SOLE DUTY OF DIRECTING THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING IN THE COLONY — WAS STATED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR MARK YOUNG, PRESIDING AT THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER YESTERDAY.

WHILE NOT GIVING ANY DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT'S PLANS TO COMBAT THE HOUSING SHORTAGE, HIS EXCELLENCY STATED THAT THE COMMITEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BEING STUDIED AND WILL BE FOLLOWED UP AS A MATTER OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE AND THE UTMOST URGENCY.

INEVITABLE BUDGET DEFICIT

Sir Mark Young declared that the Colony starts its civilian administration not only with no balance standing to its credit but with a very heavy adverse balance, and that there will be a large and inevitable budget deficit. He said proposals will shortly be submitted for the financing of special expenditure by mean of a loan.

Referring to the supply position in the Colony His Excellency said that while this is not unsatisfactory for the moment we shall obviously be called on to make even greater sacrifices than before.

His Excellency said:—

"I wish to take this opportunity of addressing the Council very briefly on three subjects of the first importance, which will undoubtedly take a prominent place among the matters with which the Council will be concerning itself in the coming months.

"These subjects are:—

Firstly, the financial position and prospects of the Colony; secondly, the supply position; and thirdly, the housing problem.

"I wish it were possible for me to present to you not only a clear picture of our present financial position but also a reasoned and probable estimate of our prospects for the coming year. But there are at the present time so many unknown factors that it is impossible to speak either of the present or of the future, save in very general terms.

Major Uncertainty

"One of the major uncertainties in regard to our present financial position is the question of the incidence of cost of the period of Military Administration which has just come to an end. Both the actual cost of various services during this period and, what is more important, the extent, if any, to which the Colonial Government will be required to contribute towards the total cost of the period are as yet undetermined.

"There are many other uncertain factors which make it quite impossible to give actual figures showing what is our precise financial position at the present time. I can only inform Honourable Members, and this will not be in any way surprising news to them, that such balances as stood to the credit of the Colony at the end of 1941 have been very much more than swallowed up by the expenditure of the whole subsequent period.

Adverse Balance

"We start therefore on May 1, 1946, not only with no balance standing to our credit but with a very heavy adverse balance, the precise amount of which cannot be stated but particulars of which will be laid before you as early as possible.

(Continued on Page 5)

Highwaymen Shoot Up N.T. Public Bus

Seven people were wounded, four of them seriously so, in a shoot-up which followed the holding up of a public motor 'bus in the New Territories by two armed men shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The 'bus, belonging to the Kowloon Motor Bus Company, was on the Shautaukok run. As it rounded a bend near Fanling Race Course two men, each of whom carried a revolver, drew a bead on the driver, forcing him to halt hurriedly.

They got on board and prepared to help themselves to the money and valuables they hoped to find on the passengers. Among the latter, however, were two Chinese detectives who, immediately they realised what was going on, drew their own revolvers.

The would-be highwaymen opened fire first, pumping bullets at point-blank range at the screaming, fighting passengers. Both detectives were hit, and the robbers then withdrew, leaving the 'bus a shambles. Four of those in the 'bus are reported to be in a very serious condition.

No arrests had been made up to a late hour last night.

The seriously injured are one detective, a bus company employee and two passengers, one of them a woman. The other three are the other detective, the bus conductor and a 16-year old girl.

Strong Protest By Arabs To Britain

London, May 16.

The Palestine Arab Higher Committee, after a six-hour meeting today, decided to send the High Commissioner for Palestine, General Sir Alan Cunningham, "the strongest protest against continuance of illegal Jewish immigration into Palestine, coupled with the demand for the immediate dissolution of the Jewish Agency as the body sponsoring illegal immigration," Dr. Tannous, Secretary of the Committee, stated tonight.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine, which has been described as the second and unofficial Government in Palestine, was set up under the League of Nations mandate for Palestine.

Dr. Khanin Budeiri, independent member of the Palestine Higher Committee, in an exclusive statement tonight, said, "It will be tantamount to a declaration of war against the Arabs if Britain or America insists on carrying out the recommendations of the Anglo-American Commission."

"All Arab countries are solidly behind us in resisting the engulfing immigration." He said that the vast majority of the peoples from India to Tripolitania wanted the Palestine question referred to the United Nations.

While describing reports that the Arabs are turning towards Moscow as "stupid, irresponsible nonsense," Dr. Budeiri said the Arabs will not turn their backs to Russia in support of their case in the event of implementation of the Anglo-American report. "Accuse Britain of bringing in 2,760 Jewish immigrants to Palestine in April, and the Pope against the findings of the Anglo-American Commission, Dr. Tannous said.

Plans for a meeting of all Arab kings and presidents—which would be the first full conclave of present Arab rulers ever held—were disclosed in Cairo today by Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League.

The rulers of the seven Arab states—who between them govern an area of over 1,500,000 square miles—have never before all gathered at one spot.

A Reuter despatch from Cairo tonight said that the Chief of the Arabic Section of the Royal Palace has left Cairo in an Egyptian military plane to visit Beirut, Damascus and other Arab capitals to convey an invitation from King Farouk of Egypt to all Arab rulers to meet and examine the Palestine question, according to a press report.

PALESTINE

London, May 16.

The British Government announced yesterday that it would defer decision on the Anglo-American Palestine report until it had conferred with leaders of both Arabs and Jews and had consulted with the United States.

"This procedure is in accordance with pledges given by His Majesty's Government when the formation of the committee was announced," a brief statement issued by the Foreign Office said, adding that Britain took note of a similar intention on the part of America. — Associated Press.

ELECTRICITY CO. STRIKE THREATENED

Unless their demands are met today, several hundred workers of the Hong Kong Electric Company's North Point power-station have threatened to go on strike today. A 24-hour ultimatum to this effect was presented to the company yesterday morning.

Representatives of the workers and of the Company held a conference yesterday morning, when the workers presented their demands. Apart from the fact that these included requests for better treatment, no details could be obtained up to late last night.

A senior official of the Company, interviewed by the "China Mail" last night, confirmed that the workmen had threatened to go on strike this morning, but was not in a position to say anything further.

Up to midnight, no precautionary steps to protect the power station at North Point had been taken by the Police or the Commandos (who provided guards during the recent Gas Company strike).

SERVICES WANT RECRUITS

London, May 16.

The British Government today launched a nationwide campaign for voluntary recruitment for the army, navy and air force.

A message issued by the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, as Defence Minister, states: "If Britain is to play her part in building secure world peace, we must be in a position to carry through our commitments overseas and have full support to the United Nations.

"We cannot do these things if we are weak. Good intentions are not enough. The forces of peace must be powerful. Strong defence must be based on strong, efficient and regular forces."

The War Secretary, Mr. J. Lawson, told the press that the Government's immediate targets are 100,000 each for the army and air force, and 50,000 for the navy. A mobile demonstration column, consisting of every arm and corps of the army, is to tour the country.—Reuter.

SEX EQUALITY

London, May 16.

Sex equality has taken another step forward in Britain. Men now wear engagement rings.

This custom has come from the Continent, where Cupid has always exalted equal takens.

Soldiers returning from Germany have told their girls about it, and they have been quick to take the hint.

A London jeweller said today that the pre-war fashion of exchanging wedding rings had nearly died out. But almost as many engagement rings were being sold for men as for women. Couples came into the shop together. Gone were the days when engagement rings had a place in the moonlight. The girl now chooses her own ring, then the man has his chance and both pay their bills.—Reuter.

NO ROOM FOR JEWS HERE

London, May 16.

Asked what steps were being taken to [illegible] of Jews into Palestine, [illegible] Bevin said [illegible] almost [illegible]

Hong Kong Is Still Licking Its Wounds

At the opening of yesterday's session of the Legislative Council, Mr. M. K. Lo, addressing the Governor, said:—

On the afternoon of Monday, Dec. 8, 1941, you, Sir, presided over a meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils. As one of the two members—the other being my Honourable friend Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro—present both at that meeting, and at this the first ordinary meeting of this Council today, I should like, if I may, on behalf of all the unofficial members, to tender a warm welcome to you, Sir, as President of this Council.

"At that meeting you, Sir, formally announced to both Councils that a state of war now exists between the British Empire and Japan." And so the war came to this tiny Colony, eventually you, Sir, became a prisoner of war, of an enemy whose treatment of prisoners of war and of the inhabitants of the territories he occupied, constitutes an everlasting dark blot in the annals of history. The suffering, which you, Sir, had to endure affords some indication to you of the agony and nightmare which the people of this Colony, internees and residents, had to undergo during the Japanese occupation.

Losses Mourned

"Thanks to the undefeatable spirit of Britain and the [illegible] Japan [illegible] Allies [illegible] Japanese [illegible] General [illegible]

licking its wounds. The hostilities and the occupation will leave many permanent scars in the shape of injuries, mental as well as physical, and it must take time to repair all the material damage and ravages of the past four years.

"Moreover, it is a truism that the problems of peace are no less difficult than those of war. And the Colony is faced with many of its own problems of peace—social, political and economic.

"All the unofficial members are convinced that with your personal knowledge of the Colony's suffering and under your [illegible] direction all such problems will be solved in the Colony [illegible]

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CITIZENSHIP

The determination of a plan for eventual self-government in Hong Kong is now exercising the attention of the authorities and community leaders. Because of this, the following extracts from an article by Joan Thompson on the citizens' part in the government of England may be found stimulating. Democracy means that the ordinary man and woman have a responsible part in the process of government. In Britain, the citizen performs three important functions in the Government; he chooses his representatives in parliament; he helps articulate the broad lines of policy the government carries out; he can insist that the laws which concern him are administered correctly. The right to vote does not necessarily show that the citizen takes part in the government. It is in fact possible that the right to vote can be combined with dictatorship. What guarantees are there in Britain that the right to vote is exercised democratically? First the ballot is really secret and there is no possible means of telling how the individual elector used his or her vote. Most important, the electors show their appreciation of democracy by not voting for candidates who show any propensity towards a dictatorial system. Nearly all successful candidates at elections are committed to working parliamentary insitutions in the democratic way. If they are outvoted in parliament, they abide by the will of the majority. They attempt to get their ideas put into practice by reason of argument and public support, and not by force. Neither does the elector take his opinions ready made from the press, for at the last general elections, most newspapers did not favour the party which now forms the government. So it is the way in which a citizen uses the vote rather than the right to vote itself which ensures that the citizen shall really have a part in choosing the government of the country. This shows that democracy is not just a set of institutions, but is a habit of mind and a way of living. Voting is by no means the end of the citizens' part in government. In fact, if citizens took no further interest, democracy would be a sham. A citizen also helps to formulate and carry out government policy. Freedom of expression is one of the hall mark's of the democracies. Policy-making is done principally but not exclusively through political parties. Every citizen can belong to a party which represents his political views on policy and submit resolutions to be discussed at party conferences. If the majority at an annual conference adopts a resolution it becomes a part of party policy. When a party has the opportunity of forming the government, its members will see that leaders carry out an agreed policy. Not all issues can be included in party policy. Many unforeseen matters arise between elections. Citizens can express opinion on these by writing to his member in parliament, by airing his views in newspaper or on the public platform. An individual however, usually joins with other people of similar interests in associations which express his views. Besides political parties, there are trade unions, employers associations, professional organizations, charitable and broadcast societies, women's institutes and clubs. All these express the views of members and endeavour to influence [illegible]

Hirohito's First Birthday As Disestablished Divinity

Amid the ruins of his palace, behind a carp-filled moat, Hirohito, Emperor of Japan, celebrated on April 29 his 45th birthday. He is, in fact, no longer an emperor, for in the past year his empire has collapsed about him.

He never was ruler of his own country; he was merely a name, a myth, a man who had been built up like his father before him as something sacred, something vital to the lives of the Japanese, to be juggled with by men like Konoye and Tojo. To his people he was the Son of Heaven, the living symbol of their destiny, which was one day to bring "the eight corners of the world under one roof"—with Japan the paterfamilias at the head.

Revived As State Cult

To understand how military propagandists achieved this it is necessary to know something of Shintoism. Germany went to war with Nazism as its creed. Japan had Shintoism, a nationalistic doctrine created out of the supposed divine origin of the Emperor and the Japanese people. Based on mythology and the hocuspocus surrounding the Imperial line of descent, it became, in modern times, the apparatus of Japan's race theory.

Pure Shinto, dating from the beginning of Japanese history, was religious without having any clear-cut theology, dogma or philosophy. Overshadowed by Buddhism, which came in from Korea in A.D. 500, and by Confucianism, it was not until 1871, in the so-called restoration period under the Emperor Meiji, that it was revived as an instrument of nationalism.

It was used to instil devotion to the Emperor and to the State by cultivating intense patriotism and unquestioning obedience to authority. It made the test of good citizenship a loyalty which subordinated the individual and magnified the State. In the words of Gen. Kenneth Dyke, Chief of the Information and Education Section of Supreme Headquarters, it was "one of the greatest public relations and promotion jobs in history."

Hitler Analogies

Shinto was undoubtedly the very foundation of the Imperial institution in Japan. The Government controlled its priesthood, forced the people to contribute financially, as the Germans had to subscribe to Hitler's Winter Relief Fund, devoted to it a large share of tax revenue, and made it a strait jacket which the Japanese masses had to wear.

Hitler's hysterical torchlight parades, the processions to the shrines of Nazidom at Nuremberg and Munich, had their analogy in the cult of Shintoism at the enormous gaudy shrines of Ise (dedicated to the Sun Goddess) and Yasukuni (where the spirits of Japan's military heroes and her ordinary war veterans were venerated).

These were but two of the 110,000 shrines the Japanese people were forced and taxed to keep up no matter what their religious faith might be.

As a wonderful potpourri of ancestor worship, nature worship and witchcraft, Shintoism was given the Imperial cachet through a series of public festivals in which the Emperor, members of the Royal family, and the Palace Guard participated. It was rammed down the throats of Japan's school children, who not only had to bow to military pictures of the Emperor in their class-rooms, but during the year were taken on pilgrimages to the shrines, there to make their obeisance.

At the shrines priests sold charms and amulets to the faithful. Once a year Japanese functionaries visited every household throughout the land and sold to the people "divine flax" wrapped in a twist of paper. This "divine flax," a sure "devil chaser," was, according to the seller, the only security against a sudden and terrible calamity overtaking the household during the year to come.

These were the faked foundations of a system which is now crumbling. In December Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters issued the most famous of all their directives, the Shinto directive, which removed Shintoism from State control. It did not forbid the Japanese to practise Shintoism if they wanted to but it meant that the Japanese people would no longer be taxed for the upkeep of thousands of shrines.

"Go-Shinyen" Go

It did not abolish the religion, but it might as well have done so for to the Japanese the effect was the same. And over Japan they began tearing down their "God shelves." Even the shrines in the factories, where during the war they had been compulsory, began to disappear.

To the Japanese the fact that "the Great Marshal" had disestablished Shintoism meant that there was something wrong with it. With one psychological punch Gen. MacArthur had knocked out the main prop beneath Hirohito.

It was only one of the many that had been removed. Earlier the Freedom of Thought and Speech directive had given the Japanese people for the first time in history the opportunity of discussing Hirohito—and his future. Prior to that the Japanese were not allowed even to speak among themselves about him, or to call their Emperor by the name "Hirohito," or to raise their heads to look at him when he passed. Nobody was allowed to build a house higher than the Emperor's Palace, for it was against the law to "gaze down on the Sun God."

Bit by bit the chipping has gone on. Four days before the election on April 10 the Imperial Household Ministry issued an order abolishing compulsory obeisance before portraits of the Emperor.

Spotlight Of Publicity

In laying the groundwork for the democratisation of Japan, Supreme Headquarters have been gradually stripping the Imperial institution of all its trappings. The full pitiless glare of the spotlight of publicity has been turned on Hirohito, and though it would be untrue to say that he has lost control over the Japanese, it would not be an exaggeration to state that his control is on the wane.

"If we do not succeed in democratising the Emperor," Gen. MacArthur said to me a few weeks ago, "the Japanese people will destroy him themselves."

Today at political rallies in Tokyo attended by thousands of people you hear shouts of "Down

By CORNELIUS RYAN,

Recently Daily Telegraph Special Correspondent in Japan

with the Emperor." The Japanese people, gradually becoming alive to their new freedoms, are conscious that they have certain powers in their hands which they never had before. They are talking about this little man who is their Emperor, and that in itself means that there may be two opinions in Japan about him and his throne.

Most of the agitation against Hirohito is coming from the Communists, who, with certain other released political prisoners, are pledged to overthrow the monarchy. Of the four major parties, Progressives, Liberals, Socials Democrats and Communists, only the Communists take this platform. The others are committed to continue and support the Emperor as the symbol of the State.

Vast Assets Frozen

Yet Hirohito, watching events through the eyes of the Palace clique, must be a very worried man. His court would have you to believe that he is a democrat, that he lives a Christian life, that he is very much attached to his wife and children. His son, however, Prince Akihito, lives in his own palace and has to request an audience when he wants to see his father.

Gen. MacArthur, who recently described Hirohito to a correspondent as "the sort of a fellow you'd meet at your golf club," has treated the Emperor exactly as he did the Zaibatsu, the powerful moneyed families.

Except for the routine operating expenditures of the Royal household he has frozen the vast assets of the Emperor and the Imperial institution, and they are now subject to the 100 per cent. war profits tax and capital levy of up to 70 per cent. The great Imperial estates come under the agrarian reform law, which means that they will be broken up and sold to the farmers at controlled prices.

The Court Not Immune

Gen. MacArthur has made no move to name Hirohito as a war criminal, and this is one of the Emperor's greatest worries. He has seen his friends taken into custody one after the other. The arm of justice has stretched into court circles. Field-Marshal Prince Nashimoto, the Emperor's cousin, Marquis Kido, his adviser and the man who nominated Tojo as Premier less than two months before the outbreak of war, and finally Baron Hiranuma, head of Hirohito's Privy Council, were arrested.

Headquarters have never denied that if they found evidence of Hirohito's guilt he would not be immune from prosecution, but if he were arrested something else would have to be put in his place, and that would have to be Military Government. Though Hirohito's power is on the wane, his hold over the Japanese people is worth, according to Supreme Headquarters, "at least another 200,000 men."

If that is so, then clearly if anybody is to make this Hirohito's last birthday on the throne, it must be the Japanese people themselves; or, to put the same point in another way, if he is to stay on the throne, it will be because the Japanese people want him there. Whether they do so or not depends, as Gen. Thorpe, chief of Gen. MacArthur's Counter-Intelligence, has said, upon whether he and his Government "get busy and do something to alleviate their plight."

Britain To Help In Germany

London, May 16.

Britain is to send to western Germany 70,000 tons of barley and at least 20,000 tons of potatoes to avert a complete breakdown of the economic system there, which would be felt all over Europe, it was learned here tonight.

The first instalment of 20,000 tons of barley and the potatoes will be sent immediately and the remaining barley and possibly some potatoes will be sent at weekly intervals.

Authoritative British circles stated that the move was necessary because German stocks of bread grain will be exhausted by the end of this month. It was estimated hat supplies of cereals from the Combined Food Board to the British zone in Germany during the month totalled 20,000 tons against the estimated minimum requirements of 70,000 tons.

Unless the situation is restored, it was stated, one of the first consequences would be the cessation of coal supplies from the Ruhr basin on which many European countries, especially France are largely dependent. There might also be a political upheaval accompanied by a revival of Nazism in the accompanying chaos.

The barley to be sent represents half of Britain's saving by the recent cuts in allocations to brewers. It was hoped in London that the stocks would be replaced by the United States and it was understood that this was one of the subjects to be discussed in Washington at the meeting between Britain's Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, President Truman and ex-president Herbert Hoover.—Reuter.

Ready For Atom Test

San Francisco, May 16.

Vice-Admiral Blandy, commander of the joint army and navy task force which will conduct the forthcoming Bikini Atoll atom bomb experiments, reveals that the force is virtually all assembled at Honolulu for movement to Bikini Atoll where the first bomb is scheduled to be dropped on July 1, weather permitting.

He says: "77 vessels will be packed into an area smaller than normally occupied by the entire Task Force. One Fleet boats, ships and [illegible] moved [illegible] from 1000 [illegible]

LARGEST DIOCESE

London, May 16.

Dr. Daniel Ivor Evans has been appointed Church of England bishop to the new diocese of Argentina and eastern South America, including the Falkland Islands.

The bishop will thus have jurisdiction over the largest diocese in the world. It is [illegible] of the Falkland Islands and [illegible] Islands.—Reuter.

PETIOT TO DIE

A GRIM POSSIBILITY
Mr. Morrison's Broadcast To America

Freak Cars In Britain

London, May 16.

Running about on Britain's roads today are rubber, wood and glass bodied cars—results of six years experiments on aircraft—prototypes perhaps of the 1950 overalls, writes the "Daily Sketch" motoring correspondent today.

Disguised with paint, they are undistinguishable from ordinary cars. Two rubber cars have their coachwork made up of treated rubber sandwiched between bonded plywood. The advantages are that rubber and wood does not squeak, is soundproof, light and has natural insulation against heat and cold.

Another prediction about the car of the future is given in the "Daily Herald," which states: "Invisible lights, which once helped to kill Japanese may soon replace dazzling headlights.

"Drivers will switch on infra red beams which, viewed through an apparatus on the windscreen, will light up the road. But pedestrians and drivers of approaching cars will see nothing.

"Snipers used a similar apparatus against Japanese 'night-crawlers' in the jungle," the paper adds.—Reuter.

Plot To Murder Umberto II

Rome, May 15.

A report by the afternoon newspaper "Italia Sera" of a plot to assassinate King Umberto II provided new fuel for the campaign being waged by Royalist and Republicans on the retention of a monarchy.

The paper said it learned from a reliable source that Fascists intended to toss a bomb at King Umberto while he mingled with a group of Royalist demonstrators for his betrayal of Mussolini, Fascism and his German ally.

Minister of the Interior Guiseppe Romita immediately denied the report and a spokesman for the Royal Household could not be reached for a comment. Allied observers declared that regardless of whether or not the story is true, it would have a definite propaganda value in connection with the plebiscite. — Associated Press.

COMPLETE PARALYSIS

Detroit, May 15.

The National Automobile Dealers Association said today the automobile industry "cannot avoid an almost complete paralysis within the next few weeks" in spite of the coal strike truce.

The Association said that coal mined during the truce will "go to essential utility and health services." It said the 1946 production will be less than half of the original estimates of 5,000,000 units.

"Automotive News" said that 705,143 cars and trucks were produced from the end of the European war up to May 10. That number would be produced in about six weeks in normal times.—Associated Press.

World Spirit At A Low Ebb

WASHINGTON, MAY 16.

THE BRITISH CABINET MINISTER AND LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, MR. HERBERT MORRISON, WARNED THE UNITED STATES IN A NATIONWIDE ED THE UNITED STATES IN A NATION WIDE BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT THE FIRST YEAR OF PEACE HAS THREATENED THE WORLD WITH MORE DISEASE AND SUFFERING THAN ALL THE WAR YEARS PUT TOGETHER.

"THIS IS NOT FANTASY. THIS IS A GRIM POSSIBILITY WHICH CONFRONTS OUR FAMINE CONQUERED WORLD. THESE DISASTERS NEED NOT HAPPEN. FAMINE IS NOT INEVITABLE. IT IS IN OUR POWER TO PREVENT IT. THERE IS NOW IN EXISTENCE AND COMING FORWARD ENOUGH BREAD GRAIN IN THE WORLD TO KEEP EVERY HUMAN BEING ALIVE."

Mr. Morrison continued: "If people die of hunger it will not be because there is too little food to go round; it will be because we are short not so much of food as of the will to get the right shares of it into the right mouths at the right time. Really, deep down, the problem is not strictly a food problem at all.

"It is a problem how people will behave about food as producers, distributors, transporters and consumers.

"That is why I am here to meet your president and members of his administration and to join them in mobilising all possible resources in the fight against famine. As you already know the situation is desperately urgent."

Mr. Morrison read a cable from General Robertson in the British zone in Germany, warning that if no more imports arrive there before the next harvest, available distribution of bread and cereal products will halt altogether by May 27 and that the daily diet for Germans, existing on other products, will be only 450 calories.

Lights Out

Mr. Morrison added: "It is quite clear that if food imports stop the economic life in the British zone will stop almost simultaneously. Coal production will stop. Trains will stop. Lights will go out."

"We do not love the Germans but their coal, which they cannot mine if they are starving, is vital to economic reconstruction of Europe. If Germany starves, the political problem will also be multiplied not only in the British but in the American zone.

"Starvation in Germany will spread economic and political chaos in widening circles throughout Europe."

Stressing its contribution to the battle against the Axis, Mr. Morrison then turned to India's case. "It has long been our purpose in Britain to launch India on the road to complete self-government and control of all Indian affairs," he said.

Famine In India

"You in America often encouraged us in this direction. Now at this moment Cabinet Ministers are in India attempting this great work of putting India on her feet as a free nation. Just when this great step is being taken India is being faced with a complete breakdown in food distribution in Madras and in a number of other provinces, chiefly in the south, and by August, the great western province of Bombay will be threatened with famine.

"Bengal, which had a disastrous famine only three years ago cannot escape another without extra supplies.

"There are 400,000,000 people in India and to feed them all adequately from outside is impossible. What we can and must do from outside is to keep the food distribution system from actually breaking down. If we fail, India will become a prey not only to famine but to political extremism."

Admitting that experts have been struggling a long time to beat the famine threat without success, Mr. Morrison said: "We have been worrying too exclusively about bushels and calories and not enough about the spirit we must create if famine is not to defeat the United States.

Morale Low

"It is not really one quarter as difficult as it was to beat Hitler and Japan. If we once decide that beating famine is world priority number one and act as if we meant it every day and in every place, there is little room for uncertainty or disagreement."

Confessing that he was "very worried" as he flew across the Atlantic last weekend, Mr. Morrison continued: "It seemed to me that the morale and spirit of the United Nations forces were at a pretty low ebb. The situation is after all about as critical as it could be. We are not getting results. The forces of famine are breaking through across the Rhine, Danube, Ganges and Yangtse."—Reuter.

SMUTS IN BERLIN

Berlin, May 16.

Field Marshal Jan Smuts, veteran Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, arrived in Berlin this afternoon on what was described as a "private look around," without special political objectives.—Reuter.

Pressure On Franco Spain

London, May 15.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that the British Government had put new pressure on Spain to expel between 2,200 and 2,500 Germans who had sought asylum in Spain.

The spokesman said that the Spanish government issued a statement four days ago saying that the Franco regime had fulfilled its obligations regarding turning Germans over to the Allies.

The British Government, however, had instructed its Ambassador in Madrid to point out to the Spanish Government that the measures were not satisfactory and to press for further action.—Associated Press.

Nine Commands Eliminated

Washington, May 15.

The War Department announces a reorganization, effective on June 11, which will eliminate nine commands and convert them into six armies under the command of General Jacob L. Devers, head of the United States Army ground forces.

Greater autonomy will be given the army air forces. The objective is to reduce expense and improve the army at the lower levels, the Department said. The War Department's general staff will be reorganized to give its divisions greater authority and responsibility in the control and direction of military administration and operation. — Associated Press.

Budapest, May 16.

The newspaper "Vilagossag" said the Hungarian government would ask American zone authorities to extradite Archduke Joseph of Hapsburg, former Hungarian field-marshal, to face charges as a war criminal.—Associated Press.

America Gets Down To Food Investigation

Washington, May 16.

Fast-dwindling supplies of wheat supplies at flour mills threatens to force a "six-week holiday" in the output of flour for domestic consumption. This possibility arose as the House Agriculture Committee announced a comprehensive investigation of both the domestic and world food situation will get underway today.

Chairman Flannagan, Democrat of Virginia, said that if the evidence warrants the committee will also consider the necessity for renewed food rationing. Most lawmakers, however, are apparently unconvinced that there is immediate need for restoring such controls.

The mill grain pinch developed through the government order of May 1 to cut stocks to a 21-day supply and the Federal purchase of wheat at 30 cents above ceiling price. Two problems were thus created:

(1) Will flour stocks on hand be sufficient to supply consumers until the new wheat crop is available?

(2) Should government give some of the famine relief wheat to mills in order to keep them operating until the next harvest?

Chester C. Davis, chairman of President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee [illegible] to mills to keep them operating but all flour from government wheat should be earmarked for relief overseas. — Associated Press.

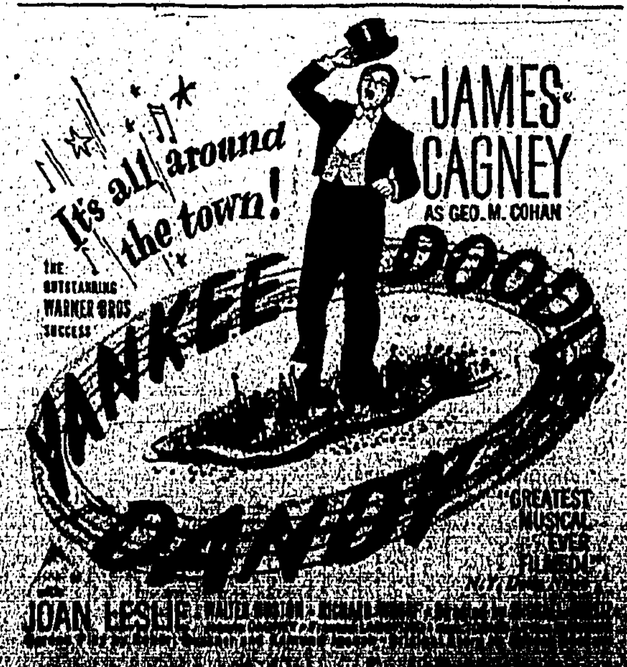
Secret Meetings Permitted

New York, May 15.

The Security Council's committee of experts have disclosed that they have drafted a rule allowing the council to hold secret meetings whenever desired.

The committee chairman, Dr. Hann Saba, of Egypt, told the press that the rule said: "Unless it is decided otherwise, the Security Council shall meet publicly."

Dr. Saba explained that this would permit the council to [illegible] time.—Associated Press.



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STEWARDS' CUP -- 2ND JUNE, 1946

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Tickets for the above will be on sale at the Cash Sweep Counter, the Race Course, Happy Valley, during Race days, at the Hong Kong Jockey Club's Offices, 1st floor, Exchange Building, and at the China Emporium, ground floor, Queen's Road Central, every day from date during usual office hours.

After deducting Government Betting Tax and the usual Club's commission, 10 per cent will be deducted for prizes to drawers of Unplaced Entered Ponies.

After providing for the above, the balance will be divided as follows:—

1st Prize: 70%, 2nd Prize: 20%, 3rd Prize: 10%

The above Sweepstakes will be subject to the Hong Kong Jockey Club's Rules for Members' Cash Sweeps.

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PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.,
Treasurers for the Meeting.

"Pent-House Murder" Case Opens

THE "PENTHOUSE MURDER CASE," IN WHICH CHAN PO-KWONG, CLERK OF THE LUK HOI TUNG BOARDING HOUSE, IS CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE, LI OI-YEE, ON APRIL 24, OPENED BEFORE MR. GEORGE SHE AT CENTRAL MAGISTRACY YESTERDAY. MR. R. S. SMITH, ASSISTED BY INSPECTOR D. F. WATSON, APPEARED FOR THE PROSECUTION.

IT WAS STATED BY THE CROWN THAT THE BODY OF LI OI-YEE, DESCRIBED BY A ROOM-BOY AT THE HOTEL AS BEING A "BEAUTIFUL" WOMAN, HAD 70 KNIFE WOUNDS.

Opening for the Crown, Mr. Smith said that the crime was discovered when the body of a partially clothed Chinese woman was found inside a concrete structure in a building on the roof of the Luk Hoi Tung Boarding House on the evening of April 27.

On the evening of April 27, Chan Sun, room boy of the hotel, was passing through room No. 410 when he noticed a disagreeable smell. Enquiries were made and it was found that something, apparently blood, was dripping down the wall from the ceiling.

70 Wounds

Further enquiries revealed a concrete structure four feet by two and two in height inside the inner room of the building. There the body of the deceased was found buried.

Evidence would show that the body had 70 knife wounds and was slowly decomposing.

"Boy's" Evidence

The first witness for the Crown, Chan Sun, 32, No. 1 Room boy of the Luk Hoi Tung Boarding House, in evidence said that he knew the accused. Accused had been working in the boarding house as a clerk since February this year.

He never spoke to accused's wife but knew her by sight. Accused's wife was about 30 years old and beautiful. She was as tall as the accused. She was last seen about 6 p.m. on April 24, on the ground floor of the boarding house.

On April 27 he was walking past room No. 410 when he noticed an odour. When he opened the door of the room he saw something like blood dripping down the wall from the ceiling. He made a report to Chan Yung, who later informed the manager.

Then witness together with the others went to room No. 410 and later went to the accused's room which was directly above. There he saw the accused. When he asked accused why blood was dripping downstairs, accused answered nothing.

Accused Watched

Principal Chinese Detective Wong Lau of Central Police Station said that on the evening of April 27, he received certain information from Chan Pak-sheung, manager of the Hotel.

On arrival at the hotel he was told by Chan Sun, the room boy, that accused had just left. He then ordered detective No. C282 to make enquiries. Accused was later located at the restaurant of the hotel on the ground floor.

Detective Inspector D. F. Watson, of Central Police Station, said that he was shown to room No. 410. On entering he saw a dark red stain on the wall near the ceiling. There was a disagreeable smell inside the room. After he left the room, he went to the roof, where he found a building which was directly above room No. 410.

Having been informed that a suspect was being detained downstairs, he ordered the man to be brought to the roof. The door of the room was locked with a padlock. He had a conversation with the accused through an interpreter. He asked the accused where he lived, and was told that he (accused) lived in that room, with his wife.

"Under The Bed"

Accused was cautioned in the usual form. He then asked accused where his wife was. Accused said that she was in the room. Accused then produced a key and unlocked the padlock. Together with the accused, he entered the building. He inspected the rooms and found no one inside.

Accused was again asked where his wife was, and replied he was under the bed in the other room. Witness found a woollen bed in the [illegible] under the bed was a [illegible] Accused [illegible] watch with chain attached were found. Part of a wrist watch chain was found inside a metal bowl.

Finding Of Body

It was also noticed, that accused had sticking plaster on the palm of his right hand.

Accused was taken to Central Police Station. During a search of accused's person blood stains was found on his underwear.

Further investigation revealed that the woman was accused's wife, who had been seen on the evening of April 24 by two persons who had already given statements to the Police.

Bought Cement

Enquiries also revealed that after April 24 accused purchased cement from a shop.

Accused also lived with the deceased at No. 249, Hollywood Road, second floor, in addition to the Luk Hoi Tung Hotel. The premises at Hollywood Road were searched in the presence of accused. With accused's key a safe was opened and jewellery, including a diamond ring, a jade necklet with a jade pendant and other articles were found.

Dr. Kwan Sui-yee, Medical Officer of Queen Mary Hospital, stated that he was summoned to the Luk Hoi Tung Hotel, Connaught Road Central, at about midnight on April 27. There he saw a concrete block being opened inside a room on the rooftop.

Lacerated Wound

Inside the block was the body of a Chinese female, lying on her face. The left hand was twisted on to the back. The right hand was in front. The hip joints were extended, while the knee joints were fully flexed. The legs were crossed. Putrefaction had already set in.

Dr. K. T. Loke, of Queen Mary Hospital, who performed the post-mortem examination, testified that after he had performed an autopsy he formed the opinion that death had occurred not less than two days and not more than four days before.

Dr. Loke stated that he found a female, medium build, about 30 the body was that of an adult years of age, approximately five feet two inches tall. The body was dressed in a blue striped short sleeved cotton jacket and a pair of blue Chinese trousers. The clothes were covered with blood stains.

Sharp Instrument

Straw was found adhering to the body which was in an advanced state of decomposition.

About 40 wounds were found on the chest, 19 on the right arm and about 11 on the left arm. He formed the opinion that death was due to shock and haemorrhage caused by multiple injuries.

The injuries were likely to have been inflicted by means of a sharp instrument and death had taken place not less than two days or more than four days previously.

Friend's Evidence

A friend of the deceased, Chan Wai-ching, 34, married woman, residing at No. 249, Hollywood Road, second floor, said that deceased together with the accused rented a cubicle in her flat.

She left the deceased on the evening of April 24, at Des Voeux Road Central, while accused was with the deceased. They were going back to the Luk Hoi Tung Hotel. It was the usual practice for deceased to go back to the hotel every evening.

Accused came to the premises at Hollywood Road on the morning of April 26 and visited the cubicle. As Li had not returned to the cubicle since the evening of April 24, she asked accused where Li was. Accused told her that Li had gone to Macao. Accused remained in the cubicle for a short while and left.

The case was adjourned until 10 a.m. today.

HAD A GUN

An interpreter attached to the United States Forces, Wong Kau, young, 23, was discharged with a warning when he appeared before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday for carrying a revolver and six rounds of ammunition without a permit. The revolver was ordered to be given to Colonel [illegible] U.S. Army. A conviction was recorded against the

Questions On Housing

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, the Financial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. C. C. S. Follows, replied to questions on the housing problems asked by the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo.

Mr. Lo's questions were:—1. Will the Government make an announcement regarding the housing problem and how it is proposed to be dealt with.

2. Will Government table the report of the Building Reconstruction Advisory Committee appointed by His Excellency Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt.

The following replies were given:—

1. The housing problems to which reference has been made in the President's address will certainly form the subject of further announcement by the Government as the details of the policy are worked out and as action is taken in accordance with that policy.

2. The report has been laid on the table.

Chan Ki, charged before Mr. C. Y. Kwan with unlawful possession of 20 catties of wooden floor boards, alleged to have been taken from an unoccupied house on the Peak, was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment. An order for confiscation of the boards was made.

INVOLVED TALE OF A COW

"I do not object to the sentence and I admit stealing the cow," stated Tang Fung-kiu, 21, a Taipo farmer, at Kowloon Court yesterday, "but what I want to know is what happens to the twenty dollars and the packet of cigarettes that man and his friend took away from me?"

The Magistrate, Mr. Latimer, assured him that the property would be returned to him by the police.

"I don't mean the police, but that man," stated defendant, pointing to the complainant in the case, another farmer.

The Magistrate here instructed the police officer in charge of the case to retain the cow until the money and cigarettes had been handed over.

At this point the interpreter interposed, "The complainant has just whispered to me, Sir, that he has got his cow back."

The police officer rose to say that this was the first information he had of defendant's allegation and would investigate the matter.

Pleading guilty to the theft of the cow, defendant said that he had been given $40 by his father in the hope that he would find a job. He was unable to find one and had gambled the money away. He had sought to replace the money by selling the cow.

"How old is that cow. What kind of a cow is it?" inquired the Magistrate. Complainant replied it was between five and six years' old and was worth about $500.

Defendant was sentenced to three months in gaol.

Food And Fuel Costs

The following are the Food and Fuel costs for the week ending May 11, with comparisons:—

Commodities	Catties	Week ending 4.5.46	Week ending 11.5.46
Rice	7.2	$ 1.440	$ 1.440
Vegetables	1.9	.779	.836
Salt Cabbage	.2	.100	.100
Oil	.7	2.002	1.925
Tea	.2	.960	.960
Salt Fish	.3	.684	.645
Fish	.4	.584	.580
Pork	.3	1.062	1.128
Firewood	10.0	1.200	1.00
Bean Curd	14 pieces	.700	.700
	Total	$ 9.511	$ 9.814

Readers' Letters

"Licentious Soldiery"

In the "China Mail" of Wednesday May 15, a letter was published under the heading of "Licentious Soldiery." This letter criticised the recent order prohibiting service personnel from entering brothels or premises housing prostitutes.

In the course of the letter, the writer made a reference to service officers stating that they had "the opportunity and financial means to keep their own private 'wives.'" This might be construed as a serious aspersion on the general moral behaviour of officers and has, of course, no foundation in fact.

We feel sure that this was far from the writer's intention. It arose solely from the use of rather loose phraseology. We are confident that the writer would readily join with us in conveying an apology to those to whom it may have given offence.

• • •

"Count Me Out"

Sir,—I am still wondering why the reply to my recent letter began "As a Serviceman." After all is this a proof of one's knowledge of world affairs? My point in writing was not, as he glibly states (without a particle of evidence) to foster war but to prevent it.

"Serviceman" wants to go home and live in peace but he must remember that apathy not vigilance often leads to war. To leave all our troubles to U.N.O. to complain when it is too late won't do us any good.

I am accused of being one of a type who told lies about Russia before the war (where is your evidence?). Let us stick to facts. Is it not so that when Britain first went to war the Communists in our midst caused strikes and disturbances throughout the country? Evidence—check the number of strikes on the Clydeside along for 1939—40 as compared with 1944-45. For details apply to T.U.C.

Russia entered the war, then came the greatest conversion since St. Paul. Britain now became worth fighting for.

One may as well say look at what the great German army have done, but is this a proof that Nazism is good? Finally, our friend takes unto himself to speak on behalf of all Servicemen when he says "we Servicemen." I only hope he will count me out for I still believe in free speech.

E.R.A.

• • •

By Snail Mail?

Sir,—I recall the odd complaint or two in your columns some time ago about the slowness of mails from home, and perhaps this will be of interest. Today (May 15) I received a letter from Bournemouth, Hants, posted on Dec. 27 last year. Can any of your readers beat that? It looks to me like an all-time record.

J.D.

• • •

Twaddle

Sir,—May I ask what "Fair Play's" idea is in all this twaddle about Nostalgia and various other mythical horses.

If, by any chance he is trying to put Beachcomber, Nat Gubbins etc. out of business I suggest he throws in the towel and take up some nice quiet hobby, preferably white mice.

FLANNEL.

• • •

Silent Service

Sir,—I have just read in your columns the statement that the U.S.N. Air Arm is ten years ahead of any other power in technique. Admiral Mitscher, who made the assertion, conveniently forgets the following facts. (i) That Britain possesses the fastest and most heavily armed ship-borne planes in the world, e.g. the Sea Fury, Sea Fang and the twin engined Hornet, all capable of over 470 m.p.h.; the Sea Mosquito, which is in itself unique; and the Firebrand, fastest torpedo bomber in service anywhere. (ii) That Britain was the first to put jet propelled aircraft into service on carriers, namely the 600 m.p.h. Meteor and the new 600 m.p.h. plus Vampire. (iii) That the U.S. Corsairs and Hellcats were outflown by the Japanese Navy "Georgy." (iv) That in similar suicide hits on R.N. and U.S.N. carriers the Illustrious, possessing armoured decks was out of action after only so long as it took to clear the wreckage from the deck and the [illegible] radar.

The Royal Navy has never been a self-advertisement firm. Those who study the facts draw their own conclusions.

And they are not the same as Admiral Mitscher's.

NIMROD.

• • •

Social Welfare

Sir,—The Social Welfare Council have a workroom here in the City Hall and are engaged in making garments for relief work. Among the girls who came to us for employment were four who did beautiful embroidery and we told them that we would try to get private orders for them and create a little business on co-operative lines. This we have been able to do and we have now formed an advisory committee [illegible] Modern Miss," which is the name chosen for this service

Bill To Surrender Chinese Collaborators

An Ordinance to provide for the surrender of subjects of China who, during the war period, have, in China, collaborated with the Japanese, was read for the first time at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council.

In moving this first reading, the Attorney-General, Mr. G. E. Strickland said:

The object of the Bill is to continue to make arrangement to provide for the surrender of persons of Chinese nationality other than British subjects who, during the period July 7, 1937, and August 16, 1945, collaborated in China with the Japanese.

"It is required to give effect to arrangements made between the United Nations for the surrender to each of such nations by any such other nation of nationals who collaborated with the Japanese.

"The Bill continues the policy adopted in this respect by the British Military Administration, but for the reasons stated in the objects and reasons, a special machinery for surrender is provided instead of relying on the Deportation of Aliens Ordinance used during the British Military Administration.

"The main reasons are these:

"1. The Deportation of Aliens Ordinance provides for deportation, not for surrender.

"2. A Police enquiry to check the allegations of collaboration is considered more suitable rather than an inquiry by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs as provided for in the Deportation of Aliens Ordinance.

"The Government is aware that it is asking the Legislative Council to sanction action to be taken by the Executive Council in matters affecting personal liberty. It is, however, considered, that this is the only practicable solution."

The Financial Secretary seconded, and the Ordinance was read a first time.

Solicitor's Appearances

Other Ordinances read for the first time were:—

An Ordinance to make provisions for the Chief Justice to authorise solicitors to appear in any jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Introducing this Ordinance, Mr. Strickland said:—

"The object of the measure is to enable the Chief Justice in any particular case to authorise any duly enrolled solicitor of the Supreme Court or any Crown Solicitor or Assistant Crown Solicitors to appear before the Supreme Court not only in the jurisdictions in which they are now entitled to appear but also in any other jurisdiction.

"It is emphasised that the Bill is an emergency measure and it is not in any way intended to prejudge any question of fusing the two professions which has been done in some Colonies and that this question if it becomes a pressing one can only become so when a return to normal conditions make it possible to gauge the number of barristers available to practice in the Colony."

The Financial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

Magistrates' Powers

In moving the first reading of an Ordinance temporarily to vest increased powers in Police Magistrates, Mr. Strickland said:

"Briefly the object of the Bill is to avoid so far as possible delay in congestion in the trial of criminal cases. By vesting increased powers in a Police Magistrate it is hoped to cut the number of cases that will otherwise have to go to the Supreme Court. Ancillary objects are to enable the Judges of the Supreme Court to devote part of their time to civil matters and to decrease the demands for Jury service."

The Financial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

Urban Council

In moving the first reading of an Ordinance to provide for the Urban Council to function temporarily without elected members, Mr. Strickland said:

"It is obviously necessary that the Urban Council should commence to function in the ordinary way as soon as possible and equally clearly undesirable to proceed to election in the present state of the register of electors.

"Provision is made for the synchronisation of the retiring date of all members whether appointed or elected. This date will be a year from the commencement of the Ordinance. His Excellency proposes to proceed to appointments as soon as the Bill becomes law and the Ordinance will come into operation on the same date as that for which the appointments take effect.

"Substitution of one year for the normal period of three years of office is a natural one having regard to the announcement already made by H.E. about more representative institutions in the Government with particular reference to a Municipal Council.

The Financial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

All four bills will be given their second and third readings today.

Money Mart

Gold steadied yesterday after the previous day's violent fluctuation. It opened at $481 a taci, rose to $485, and dropped back to $482 at the close.

Chinese national currency opened at $2.31 for futures and $2.47 for spot (per CN$1,000), and closed at $2.33 and $2.49 respectively.

U.S. dollars appreciated slightly to $5.30. Sterling and Australian pounds eased off to $17.30 and $12.80 respectively.

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, May 16.

The 10 a.m. quotations were:—

	Buying CN$	*Selling* CN$
Gold per ounce	174,000	175,000
U.S. Dollars*	2,280	2,300
Hong Kong Dollars	410	420

Closing quotations were:—

Gold per ounce	181,000	182,000
U.S. Dollars*	2,330	2,350
Hong Kong Dollars	415	425

* Unofficial market.

—Associated Press.

SUPPLEMENT TO MAIL NOTICE

THURSDAY, 16 MAY, 1946

As from this date delivery of correspondence by postmen on Sundays and Holidays will be discontinued.

The G.P.O., Hongkong and the C.P.O., Kowloon will be open on Sundays and Holidays, for the sale of stamps only, from 8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

Registration Envelopes are now on sale in four sizes:

6" x 3½"
8" x 5"
9" x 4"
11" x 6"

Post Cards are on sale in three varieties, bearing stamps to the value of 2 cents (local) 4 cents (China & Macao) and 10 cents (British Empire) respectively.

DEATH BY ELECTROCUTION

A verdict of accidental death was returned by Mr. W. H. Latimer, at Kowloon yesterday, following an inquiry into the death of a foodstall foki who was electrocuted in Market Street, Yaumati.

In an accompanying rider, Mr. Latimer suggested that the P.W.D. undertake an inspection of obstructions by stallholders in Market Street and test whether the electric installations there are satisfactory.

Evidence that he had found the wiring unsatisfactory and dangerous on inspection at the request of the police was given by Mr. E. H. V. Ribeiro, of the China Light and Power Company.

The deceased met his death on contact with wiring connecting the lighting systems of two stalls, Poon Ping-tao, a stall foki told the Court. At 1.30 p.m. on April 26, he was working with the deceased—Ho Mau—washing up dishes, when the latter proceeded to walk under the wiring which was 5 feet 7 inches from the ground. It was not understood. He saw deceased fall to the ground. His brother, assisted from under the body [illegible]

EDUCATION IN FREE CHINA

"Education in Free China during the War Years" was the subject of an interesting talk by Mr. Li King-hong, B.A., at the Y's Men's Club luncheon in the Fu Lu Su Restaurant yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Li was principal of the Chinese Middle School in Hong Kong before the war. After the Japanese occupation he left for Free China where he took up war work with the Chinese Army. His talk yesterday was an account of his observations in the course of his travels.

The speaker said he would confine his remarks to the four provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kiangsi and Hunan; and he gave a survey of their educational systems and methods of conducting school under war conditions. It was a story of hard struggles, hard living, and often fights against impossible odds, but the educationalists carried on, with the splendid co-operation of the students.

The greatest handicap was perhaps the shortage of books and stationery; and in the latter stages, when price sky-rocketed, the schools were deep in financial difficulties. Schools operating in the villages fared better than those in the cities because there the farmers could pay the teachers in rice, and the result was that most of the schools flocked to the villages.

The greatest harm done by the war to youth was the sapping of their health through malnutrition. It was one of the damages that could never be repaired, and the effect of it will be reflected on the average student for the next decade, said Mr. Li.

The importance of physical culture and good health was stressed by the speaker, who added that in any scheme of educational rehabilitation for the country primary consideration should be given to these fundamental points.

A distinguished guest at yesterday's luncheon was Dr. Joseph Yu from Canton. Dr. Yu is the Governor of the South China District of the International Y's Men's Club, and he brought down a message of greeting from members in Canton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

Yesterday: — U.S.S. Orleck, H.M.S. Cockade from Shanghai and S.S. War Baharata from Singapore.

Scheduled Arrivals

Today:—H.M.S. Swiftsure from Kobe and U.S.S. Tekesta.

Tomorrow:—U.S.S. Adria and S.S. Stanhall from Singapore.

Departures

Yesterday: — M.F.V. 2046 (Eduardo) for Sandakan, H.S. Karoa for Singapore, H.M.S. Apollo for Singapore and U.K., H.M.S. Whimbrel, M.L. 1082 for Yulin and S.S. Samphill for Miike.

Scheduled Departures

Today:—U.S.S. Los Angeles, U.S.S. Currier, S.S. Samsure for Singapore and H.M.S. Hart for Macao.

Tomorrow:—S.S. Menesthous for Singapore and U.K., Empire Clyde and H.M.T. Enticer for Yulin and U.S.S. Tekesta towing Lignite for Subic.

AMBASSADOR

London, May 16.

It is confirmed today from the Foreign Office that Ralph Stevenson, until recently British Ambassador to Yugoslavia, has been nominated as British Ambassador to China in succession of Sir Horace Seymour.

The appointment, however, has not yet been announced officially.

H.K.V.D.C. ORDERS

Orders by Lt.-Col. H. Owen-Hughes, Commanding Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps. Order No. 88. 16th May, 1946.

Red Cross Supplies: Distribution will be made at Volunteer Headquarters to all members of H.K.V.D.C. and H.K.R.N.V.R. who were Prisoners-of-War on 15th August, 1945, on Friday the 17th from 1000 to 1200 hours and 1430 to 1600 hours, and on Saturday the 18th from 1000 to 1230 hours. If unable to call in person, delivery will be made only against signed authorisation.

Fung Yun Pui, who claimed to be a respectable business man, was given a three months' sentence with hard labour by Mr. C. Y. Kwan for picking the pocket of Petty Officer L. Tindle in Queen's Road Central on May 10.

Letters of administration in respect of the estate of Willis Edward Broadbridge, who died in action in Hong Kong on Dec. 18, 1941, have been granted to his mother, Mrs. Lilian Broadbridge. The estate was sworn at $14,741.10.

Tse Lau Yuen Mow Kam and Li Kung, servants of the China Provident Godowns, Wing Lung Bank, appointed by Mr. D. C. Cowan to [illegible] of 18 boxes of oranges valued at $120, the property of the Godown Controller.

H.K. HOUSING SHORTAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

"As we turn to our financial prospects for the future, and in particular when we consider the inter-relation between the revenue and the expenditure of the financial year 1946-1947, it is again necessary to make it clear that we are faced with a large and inevitable deficit.

"It is certain that for the period of eleven months of which this financial year will consist, and in all probability for not less than another year thereafter, the total expenditure will greatly exceed the Revenue. Not only will abnormal expenditure have to be met in respect of repairs to buildings and the complete re-equipment of every Government department but during a portion of the present financial year there will be abnormal expenditure on Personal Emoluments.

Extra Departments

"Large numbers of our permanent officials are still recuperating from the effects of their internment and it has been necessary to retain temporarily a number of Military Officers and other ranks who were serving under the Military Administration. These will be released as replacements arrive but in the meantime it is necessary for the Government to refund to the War Office the amount due in respect of their pay and allowances together with a pension contribution. Another source of additional expenditure lies in the necessity to retain for the time being certain departments such as the Department of Supplies, Trade and Industry, and the Quartering Commandants Department, which do not normally form part of the Colonial Government organization.

"Then the Police Department is at the present time considerably over establishment in European Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The Colony had to be policed on its re-occupation. Practically no European Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors were available for duty and it was necessary to recruit men with some previous experience for such posts. It was not to be expected that experienced men could be appointed on a purely temporary basis. Every effort is now being made to reduce the establishment to normal dimensions, but this may be a long process. Our final aim is to reduce the European establishment to a lower figure than before the war, and to employ a greater number of Chinese in more responsible posts.

Loan Proposal

"These are some of the factors which affect our prospects for 1946-1947 and the Government is now engaged in the task of drawing up for the consideration of the Legislature its estimates of revenue and expenditure for this eleven-month period. The estimate will, it is hoped, be ready for presentation in the latter part of June or at the beginning of July.

"In these estimates recurrent extraordinary purposes including shown separately from the special expenditure required for expenditure will of course be the cost of reconstruction and rehabilitation. Proposals will I hope be ready for submission to you shortly for the financing of a large part of this special expenditure by means of a Loan.

"Even so, the annual ordinary expenditure for which we must provide cannot possibly be covered by the revenue which we can reasonably expect to collect. There would still be a very substantial deficit even if all extraordinary expenditure were to be met from Loan funds. It will therefore, be impossible to present a balanced budget. I am reluctant to commit myself to any definite figures at this stage, but in order to give Honourable Members some idea of the magnitude of the deficit I may mention that the total expenditure other than expenditure on rehabilitation is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 75 million dollars and that against this our revenue for the eleven months will probably be under 40 million dollars.

Supply Position

"The supply position in the Colony is not unsatisfactory for the moment, but with the continued world shortage of foodstuffs it is obvious that we shall be called on, during the next few months, to make even greater sacrifices than heretofore. Our most acute shortage is Rice, which has entailed a reductions in the daily issue to 7 oz. per person. It is regrettable that alternative supplies such as Flour and Pulses are equally scarce. Our difficulties are due in part to the fact that the Ministry of Food expected us to draw our share of many of the commodities necessary to sustain life from contiguous territories. In practice, however, a variety of difficulties has greatly reduced the flow of meat from Kwangchowwan, of fats and oils from China and Java, and of Soya Beans and other pulses from North China. This has meant that new sources of supply have had to be arranged and that for a while the flow of supplies has been very uncertain.

"In recent weeks, however, we have been receiving moderate consignments of meat, sugar, and beans, with which it has been possible to supplement the diet of the people, and to offset to some extent the shortage of rice. Supplies of meat have been unexpectedly good and we have accumulated reasonable quantities of canned goods of all kinds, which will help us considerably to redress other shortages and make for a better balanced diet. It is expected that these canned goods can be released almost immediately.

Future Prospect

"As regards our future prospects the world shortage of cereals, fats and oils must inevitably continue into next year and will be absolutely imperative that we should all take every possible precaution against waste and unnecessary consumption.

"Supplies of Coal will probably remain restricted for some more months to come, and firewood also will be difficult, chiefly because of the destruction wrought by the Japanese in Borneo, which is our main source of supply.

"There has been a marked improvement recently in the textile situation. We have been informed that, as a result of our approaches to India and the Indian Trade Delegation, which visited Hong Kong some time ago, an allocation has been granted, and it is now probable that within a month or two new supplies of Indian textiles will arrive in the Colony. It is doubtful whether these will be completely adequate for the whole population, but steps will be taken to ensure as even a distribution as possible and all stocks will be price controlled.

Growing Imports

"Speaking generally I am glad to say that the restoration of normal commercial trade is growing apace. Goods of all kinds are beginning to flow into the Colony and there is pleasing evidence in the growing list of articles, for the import of which applications have been received, of the initiative, energy, and enterprise of the local trading population, who after five years of enforced inaction are now sending their orders to the ends of the world for goods for sale in Hong Kong and transhipment to the mainland.

"The third matter on which I wish to address a few words you today is the housing problem.

"I was very glad to find on my arrival that a strong Committee had been examining the various and difficult questions which arise in connection with the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the numerous buildings which have suffered destruction and damage, and that in accordance with its widely drawn terms of reference it had presented a report of great value. I take this opportunity of expressing the thanks of the Government to the Chairman and Members of that committee. Its report is to be laid before you immediately.

Housing Director

"I regard as a key recommendation of the committee the proposal for the immediate appointment of a senior officer with appropriate powers who will be charged with the sole duty of co-ordinating and directing the work of reconstruction and housing. The Government has accepted this recommendation, and I am confident that real and rapid progress will be made as a direct consequence of its acceptance.

"It will not be expected that I should give at this stage any detailed account of the manner in which the Government proposes to follow up other recommendations made by the committee. They are being studied and will be followed up as a matter of the utmost importance and the utmost urgency. Co-ordination of imports, whether by Government or by commercial interests, will be organised in order to ensure the ordering of supplies of necessary materials. I have already had under consideration the question of the renewal of Crown Leases which are due to expire in the near future. The committee has rightly asked that a speedy decision may be reached on this important matter, and I hope that a public announcement will be made in the very near future.

Valuable Aids

"It must be recognized that difficulties and delays in dealing with the general housing situation have been caused by a number of factors which are by no means under the control of Government. The problem is one which affects the whole community and which can only be satisfactorily solved by the co-operation of the whole community. We have before us now the valuable aids to action contained in the committee's report, and any further suggestions of a practical nature which may be made will be welcomed by the Government.

"I can assure the Council that both it and the general public will be kept fully informed by the Government of the progress which we are able to make in this important matter of the difficulties which we encounter, and I hope of our success in overcoming those difficulties."

London, May 10.

Upwards of 2,000 typist Army forms were in existence in 1938, and 2,000 less in existence now, stated Mr. [illegible] Financial Secretary, in the War Office answers (Written) in the House of Commons today. Answering [illegible]

HONG KONG STILL LICKING ITS WOUNDS

(Continued from Page 1)

New Epoch

"Your return, Sir, we hope and believe, marks a new epoch in the history of the Colony. In a sense, it signifies the resumption of the Civil Administration, including the sittings of this Council, interrupted in December, 1941. But it means more than this. It marks a point in time at which, pausing to survey the last century of progress, aided by the experience, but untrammelled by the mistakes, of the past, the Colony resolutely turns to post-war reconstruction and social betterment.

"It signifies the birth of a new Hong Kong, which, in surviving the grim ordeal of the war years, has learned to appreciate the inestimable boon of law and order, the sense of responsibility in a greater measure of self-government foreshadowed by Your Excellency, and the need to strive and attain an ever higher standard of life and living through unity of purpose and effort.

"Imbued with this spirit, thankfully rejoicing in deliverance from an intolerable yoke, resolved to advance the interests of the Colony as a whole and not those of any particular section or community, we cordially welcome Your Excellency's resumption of the Presidency of this Council and assure you, Sir, of our wholehearted co-operation and support."

H.E.'s Reply

In reply His Excellency said that he was very grateful to the Honourable Members and to all the Unofficial Members of the Council for the welcome that had been extended to him as President and also for the confidence that had been expressed in the Civil Administration which had now returned to duty and of which it was his privilege to be the head.

—He assured the members, on behalf of the administration, that it would be the earnest endeavour of all to deal with the manifold problems which await solution with the coming of victory and peace which had so long and ardently been looked forward to and which may be remembered hereafter in Hong Kong not only as the ending of a period of common suffering but the beginning of a period of real advance to a common goal.

Better Fellowship

Continuing His Excellency said that Hong Kong had many needs today and among the chief of these he placed not only greater prosperity but better fellowship, and it was on the expressions of goodwill and promises of help and support that he had received since his return that he placed his hopes of witnessing a marked and memorable development of both the two things — prosperity and good fellowship — for the remainder of his stay in the Colony.

CESSION OF "HONG KONG"

Moscow, May 16.

A Russian newspaper published a Tass dispatch from Shanghai today quoting the Chinese Wen Pao [illegible] as saying that Hong Kong should be [illegible] China.

"The newspaper [illegible] the Colony should be [illegible] China."

Associated Press.

SHORTAGE

London, May 16.

There is food for only three days in the metropolitan area of Tokyo, the New Delhi radio stated tonight, but steps are being taken to relieve the situation.

The radio added that it is expected that the Japanese wheat crop this year will be sixty to seventy per cent of normal.—Reuter.

YOSHIDA NEW JAP. PREMIER

Tokyo, May 16.

Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida, old school Conservative who was once imprisoned as a peace-monger, was today named premier of Japan, to succeed Shidehara. He began the immediate selection of a new Cabinet.

Despite specific clearance from Supreme Allied Commander General Douglas MacArthur and his record of war-time confinement by Japanese militarists, Yoshida has a "black cloud" in his past, a Communist member of the Diet asserted.

Several hundred union labourers demonstrated today against the Shidehara-Yoshida coalition. —Associated Press.

GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

ORDINANCE 1 OF 1873 (DANGEROUS GOODS)

The provisions of the abovenamed Ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder, vide Government Notification 236 of 1940 and amendments and additions thereto, will in future be strictly enforced.

All persons having in their custody, possession or power dangerous goods within the meaning of the Dangerous Goods Regulations, 1940, should apply in the first instance to the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, Fire Brigade Building, Des Voeux Road, Central, for the grant of the necessary licence.

C. H. SANSOM,
Commissioner of Police.

Hong Kong, 7th May, 1946.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1941, MR. LAMBERT DUNBAR RETIRED FROM THE FIRM OF LAMBERT DUNBAR & CO., COMMODITY BROKERS & SHAREBROKERS, FORMERLY SAVING OFFICES AT THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING, HONG KONG, AND 18, THE BUND, SHANGHAI, AND AS FROM THAT DATE HAS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AFFAIRS AND LIABILITIES OF LAMBERT DUNBAR & CO.

LAMBERT DUNBAR & CO. IS BEING CARRIED ON BY THE REMAINING PARTNERS, WILLIAM NOEL WELLS HENDERSON, FREDERICK SASSOON ELIAS, EDWARD LEOPOLD ELIAS, UNDER THE SAME NAME AND STYLE AT 18, THE BUND, SHANGHAI.

LAMBERT DUNBAR & CO.

NOTICE

THE AMERICAN CLUB

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the American Club will be held in the Club premises on Monday, May 27th, at 5.30 p.m. for the purposes of electing officers for the current year and to receive the report from the Working Committee on the rehabilitation of the Club.

W. T. STANTON,
Chairman.

F. R. PIDCOCK,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, May 13th, 1946.

NOTICE

Meals in Requisitioned Hotels

With effect from 16th May, the Government will cease to be responsible for the provision of meals in the Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., have accepted responsibility for furnishing reasonably adequate meals at the rates given below.

HOTEL RESIDENTS

Present 'A' Ticket Holders and future residents of Hotels for whom Service rations are not being drawn—3 meals a day —$5.50.

In the case of 'A' ticket holders for whom Service rations are still being drawn, there will be no change in the present charges.

NON-RESIDENTS

All persons not residing in Hotel:

Breakfast	$2.00
Lunch (3 courses)	3.00
Dinner (4 courses)	3.50

'D' TICKETS

From the 16th to 31st May, luncheons will be served to 'D' Ticket Holders at the present price of HK$1.00 per person. Breakfasts and dinners will not be served. After 31st May no further meals will be provided for 'D' Ticket Holders, who must make their own arrangements.

(Signed) C. DELAMAIN,
Colonel,
Senior Civil Affairs Officer.

SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.

Basement, French Bank Bldg., A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.

Telephone 31867.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1946,

commencing at 10.30 a.m., at the premises of

THE KUNG ON GODOWN, THE PRAYA, WEST POINT,

38 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

comprising:—

Coal Eggs,
Tar,
Lubricating Oil,
Sulphuric Acid,
Various Kinds of Paper,
Cardboard,
Mat Bags,
Chinese Medicine,
Joss Stick Powder,
Stencils,
Old Platform Scales,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above Premises will be open to inspection on 15th and 16th May, 1946, between 10.00 a.m., and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m., and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A.E.B. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

Hong Kong, May 15, 1946.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers.
Pedder Building,
Telephone No. 20224.

CARGO FROM U.S.A. AND CANADA

Landing, Receiving, Sorting and Delivery Charges.

In accordance with arrangements agreed upon between the New York Freight Bureau and the Trans-Pacific Freight Bureau and the undersigned, Consignees of cargo tendered for shipment from U.S.A. and Canada via Pacific on and after 1st April, 1946 and from U.S.A. and Canada via Atlantic on and after 27th April, 1946, are hereby notified that all Landing, receiving, sorting and delivery charges from ships tackle will be for account of the Consignees at Provisional Tariff Rates plus 10% payable to the Wharf Companies before delivery. Tariff of Charges can be had on application.

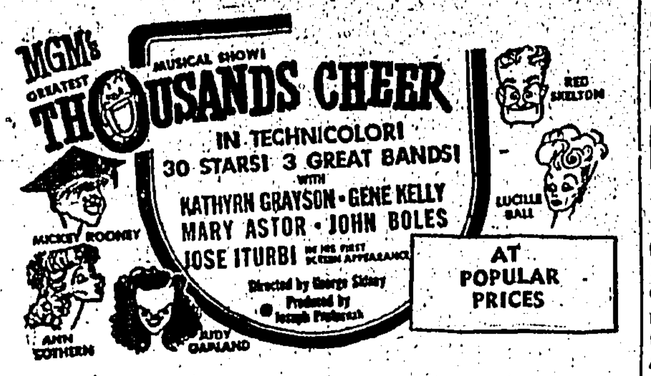
[illegible]
Manager.

[illegible]
Acting Manager & Secretary.

[illegible]
Hollywood Godown Co., Ltd.

HONG KONG, May 14, 1946.

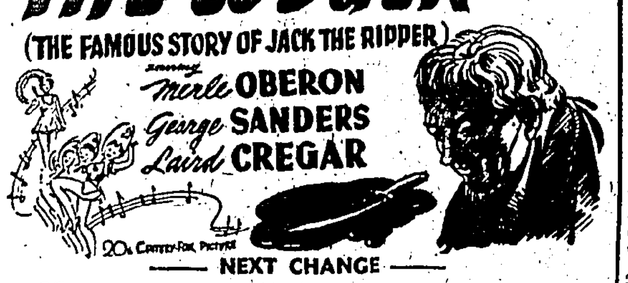
SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** At 2.30; 5.10; 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.



SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** AT 2.30, 5.15 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

"THE LODGER"

(THE FAMOUS STORY OF JACK THE RIPPER)



— NEXT CHANGE —

"WING AND A PRAYER"

STARRING DON AMECHE—DANA ANDREWS

A 20TH CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

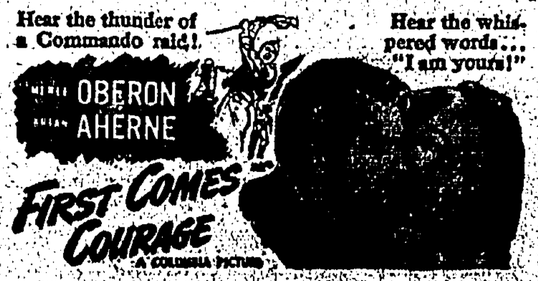
ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M. DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

Hear the thunder of a Commando raid!

Hear the whispered words... "I am yours!"



CATHAY

Daily at 2.30; 5.15; 7.15 & 9.15

M-G-M's BIGGEST MUSICAL!

"TWO GIRLS & A SAILOR"

with

Van Johnson, June Allyson, GLORIA DE HAVEN, JIMMY DURANTE, XAVIER CUGAT

TKACHENKO'S

RUSSIAN RESTAURANT

6, HANKOW ROAD, KOWLOON

Ground and 1st Floor

Best of Food and Wines, Served by ...

Conference To Settle Fate Of Germany

PARIS, MAY 16.

A SPECIAL PEACE CONFERENCE TO SETTLE THE FATE OF GERMANY WILL BE HELD ON NOV. 12 IF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL AGREES TO ACCEPT THE PROPOSAL MADE TODAY BY THE U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE, MR. JAMES BYRNES.

MR. BYRNES ASKED THE COUNCIL TO AGREE TO THE SETTING UP OF A SPECIAL COMMISSION OF DEPUTIES, WHICH SHOULD REPORT BACK TO THE COUNCIL ON JUNE 15, THE DATE SUGGESTED FOR THE NEXT MEETING.

The questions that the commission should study are outstanding German problems, such as the Ruhr and Rhineland frontiers and exports and imports.

Mr. Byrnes suggested the Ministers should take a decision on these short-term questions at the next session. His proposals constitute a new United States initiative to speed up the procedure for settling the permanent shape of post-war Europe.

The conference agreed tonight to adjourn until June 15, and will meet again in Paris. The Ministers agreed to sign an Italian armistice, as proposed by Mr. Byrnes.

Commenting on the revised armistice for Italy, Reuters diplomatic correspondent says: The United States plan for a revised Italian armistice goes a long way toward making the Italian Government master in its own house in the view of Italian quarters here.

In the absence of a peace treaty, the United States proposals for a revision are considered to be as satisfactory as could be expected. The United States plan, it is pointed out, would have a threefold effect:

Allied Intervention

1. Allied intervention in Italian affairs would be limited to purely the military sphere, and the return of Italian prisoners-of-war would eventually be speeded up.

2. The Allies would have reserved their position against the eventual conclusion of a peace treaty on such questions as reparations and the disposal of colonies.

3. Italy would give renewed guarantees of her intention to remain a democratic state in the future when Allied political supervision is withdrawn.

Though the Italian armistice terms have already been considerably modified since March, 1945 when the political section of the Allied commission was abolished, the Italian Government is still obliged to provide information on the course of all negotiations with foreign governments and to submit drafts of proposed internal legislation.

Last Session

In some cases, such as the attempt to conclude an Italian-Swiss financial agreement Allied intervention has been firm, and has aroused considerable criticism in Italy.

These restraints on the Italian Government's freedom of action would be ended now that the Italian armistice draft has been accepted by Mr. Byrnes' colleagues. The revised agreement marks an important fresh stage in Italy's progress back to normality, which began over two years ago, when the original armistice agreement was signed on Sept. 3, 1943.

Meanwhile, it was authoritatively stated tonight that tomorrow will be the last session of the conference before adjournment until June 15.

It is expected that the German question will be discussed tomorrow. The revised Italian armistice will be officially initialled by the "Big Four" tomorrow, prior to signature in Italy by Signor Alcide de Gasperi, Italian Prime Minister, and the Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean.

M. Bidault, French Foreign Minister, opened today's session with a detailed exposition of France's views on Western Germany and on general German questions. He presented his Government's proposal for internationalisation of the Ruhr and Rhineland and the virtual annexation of the Saar Basin by France.

France, M. Bidault pointed out, had been invaded seven times in the last 150 years, and the only way to prevent renewed aggression was political separation of the Ruhr and Rhineland from Germany.

Mr. Ernest Bevin advocated discussion of broad German questions before detailed consideration of the French proposals. He said Germany should be treated as an unit, although he appreciated France's need for security.

Mr. V. Molotov supported M. Bidault's views that the Ministers should discuss Western German issues first, adding nation about the situation in that he had insufficient infor- the Ruhr.

Mr. Bevin said that all the information required about the British Zone would be made available through the Allied Control Council. He added that he would like to know more about what was happening in other parts of Germany, particularly Saxony and Thuringia (both in the Russian Zone.)—Reuter.

PALESTINE PROBLEM

Cairo, May 15.

The question of presenting the Palestine problem to the United Nations Security Council might possibly be raised at the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Arab League, the secretary-general, Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, told the Associated Press in Cairo yesterday.

He expressed the opinion that unless the League Council agreed upon such action, no member-nation would take the case to the United Nations.

Azzam Pasha made his statement when questioned about an unconfirmed report from Damascus that the Soviet Minister there had told the Syrian government that Russia would back the Arabs if the League took the Palestine question to the Security Council.

Azzam Pasha said he had no confirmation of the Damascus report.

The Arab League, which represents seven Middle East states, will meet in Damascus on May 18 to decide what action to take concerning the Anglo-American Committee's report recommending the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine as soon as possible.—Associated Press.

Swedish Workers Visit The U.K.

London, May 16.

Fifteen Swedish industrial workers in the engineering and iron industries have arrived in the United Kingdom to tour the northern industrial cities. The party on Tuesday visited the Imperial Chemical Industries works at Billingham today they go to the Consett iron works and to Horden colliery, one of the largest and most modern pits in the north-east of England.

On Friday, the Swedes will see something of Tyne shipbuilding, inspecting the Neptune yard.—Associated Press.

Sir Ben Refuses To Give Up More Food

London, May 16.

Sir Ben Smith, Minister of Food, replying to a suggestion in the House of Commons today that Britain should send more supplies of food from her reserves to Europe, said:

"Since V-Day, we have sent more than 1,400,000 tons of food to liberated Europe and this year we have substantially reduced our import requirements for the benefit of other claimants to world supplies.

"Stocks of food and feeding stuffs at the beginning of this month controlled by the Ministry are estimated at 3,806,000 tons, about 125,000 tons less than the month earlier and over 1,000,000 tons lower than the figure at the beginning of this year. About three quarters of a million tons of stock at the beginning of this month consisted of coarse grains and animal feeding stuff.

"We have now reached the position where we have no reserve surplus to meet our own processing and distributing requirements.

"I am therefore not prepared to deplete our stocks further in the way suggested in the question since this would mean more cuts in consumption which would seriously imperil the health and efficiency of the nation."

Black Market

Richard Stokes, Labour, had suggested that Sir Ben Smith should release a further half a million tons of food of all descriptions from Britain's reserves which he said, were assessed on the last day of March at approximately four million tons in order to give immediate relief to the starving people in Europe and help to tide over the gap until the arrival of this reserves at the beginning of this month for, in fact, they were twice the normal reserves before the war and that the authorities in the western zone say that 600,000 tons would save the whole situation in western Europe.

"We have no right to bottle up this any longer," said Mr. Stokes.

Mr. F. Osborne, Conservative, asked Sir. Ben Smith, if he could see that any food sent did not fall into the black market.

Sir Ben replied: "I wish I could make that effective. There is a black market but as far as I know our control people will do their best to see that it does not get there."—Reuter.

MYSTERY MISSION

Dublin, May 16.

Dan Breen, one of the best known members of the Government Party in the Dail (Eire parliament) today left the Shannon airport, Eire, for New York.

Before leaving Mr. Breen said that he could not disclose the nature of his mission, but it might be "very big" and private.

"Statistics Of Catastrophe"

New York, May 15.

The Acting Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, told the Women's American Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training that "we face five years of famine; these are the dry and barren statistics of catastrophe."

He added: "The question today is whether mankind and civilization can survive. The effects of prolonged hunger in countries which suffer from conditions left unstable by the course of war and the impact of the continuing food crisis on the world's economic system, still shuddering from the assaults upon it, is frightening to contemplate. The compulsions of mere survival shape and guide much of our foreign policy today."—Associated Press.

Santos, Brazil, May 15.

The dock workers today voted 1,526 to 126 to accept a temporary wage increase of 54 per cent instead of the 70 per cent increase originally demanded.

The decision eased the labour tension which has gripped this great coffee port for months. Government seized strategic areas in the port over the weekend.—Associated Press.

WHEAT LIMITATIONS

Washington, May 14.

Mr. Clinton Anderson, the Secretary of Agriculture on Tuesday laid down a programme of continuing limitations on the domestic use of wheat until the middle of 1947 in order to help hungry areas abroad.

The programme designed to assure at least 250,000,000 bushels of wheat for famine areas, continues restrictions on the milling of wheat for domestic consumption and the prohibitions against using wheat to make beer and whisky.

Further restrictions are placed on the use of wheat by livestock feed manufacturers.—Associated Press.

MAJESTIC

HELD OVER!

ONE MORE DAY AGAIN!

At 2.30; 5.20; 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

BY POPULAR REQUEST!

M-G-M's RECORD-BREAKING SUPER-PRODUCTION

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MORE NEWSPRINT

New York, May 16.

Newsprint paper production in the United States, Newfoundland and Canada totalled 430,003 tons in March, the News Print Service Bureau reports. The total compared with 411,726 tons in March of 1945.

Stores of newsprint on hand at the end of March totalled 129,308 tons in Canada, 7,252 tons in United States and 72,216 tons in Newfoundland. The aggregate total of 208,776 tons compared with 189,894 tons at the end of February.—Associated Press.

OUR TRADE IN CHINA

London, May 16.

Britain intends to negotiate a trade treaty with China, H. A. Marquand, Secretary of Overseas Trade, told the House of Commons today.

"I cannot, of course, say how far it would be similar to that now being negotiated between the United States and Chinese governments," Mr. Marquand told a questioner who asked whether Britain would attempt to match United States commerce in China.—Associated Press.

N.Y. STOCK MARKET

New York, May 16.

Stock prices retreated for the third consecutive session although a few utilities and selected industrials gained. Losses ranged from fractions to around three points.

Altogether 1,020,000 shares were traded.

Dow Jones Averages	$ 76.25
30 Industrials	205.07
20 Rails	63.78
15 Utilities	42.73

Adams Express $22¾, Alaska Juneau $8⅞, American Can $95¼, American Smelting $67¾, American Telephone $194¾, Anaconda Copper $46¼, Aviation Corporation $11, Baldwin $34¼, Barnsdall $20¾, Bendix Aviation $45½, Bethlehem Steel $104½, Boeing $26⅞, Canadian Pacific $18½, Chrysler $128, Colgate $51⅝, Commercial Solvents $29½, Corn Products $59, Dupont $207¾, Eastman Kodak $250, Electric Light & Power $27⅝, General Electric $46½, General Motors $70⅝, Goodfich $79½, Goodyear $73¼, Homestake Mining $45½, International Harvester $95, International Paper $49¾, International Tel. & Tel. $24⅞, Johns Manville $155. Kennecott Copper $57, Montgomery Ward $98, National Distillers $32, National Lead $38¾, New York Central RR $25¾, Packard Motors $9⅞, Pan American Airways $19⅞, Pennsylvania RR $40⅜, Radio Corporation $15⅝, Real Silk $28¼, Republic Steel $35¼, Reynolds Tobacco $44¾, Schenley $79⅝, Sears Roebuck $47¼, Shell Oil $40½, Socony Vacuum $16⅝, Southern Pacific $30½, Standard Brands $52¼, Standard Oil of Calif. $56⅝, Standard Oil of New Jersey $77, Studebaker $31⅝, Union Bag $33⅞, Union Carbide $117¾, U.S. Rubber $77½, U.S. Steel $84, Westinghouse $34⅞, Youngstown Sheet & Tube $75⅝. —Associated Press.

U.S. COTTON

New York, May 16.

New York Cotton:—May $26.98 bid, July $27.19, October $27.39, December $27.50, March $27.58, Middling Spot $27.78.

New Orleans Cotton:—May $26.96, July $27.01/07, October $27.36/38, December $27.48/49, March $27.58 bid, Middling Spot $26.95.—Associated Press.

Bad Conditions In East Indies

(By MARC PURDUE)

BATAVIA, MAY 16.

CONDITION IN THE OUTER ISLANDS OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES ARE SO UNSATISFACTORY THAT THE WORLD MAY HAVE TO WAIT A YEAR BEFORE OBTAINING VITAL RAW MATERIALS FROM THEM SAYS LT.-COL. LEONARD WESTON OF THE U.S. ARMY.

THE OFFICER, MAKING A SURVEY FOR THE UNITED STATES, SAID THOUSANDS OF TONS OF URGENTLY NEEDED COMMODITIES WERE AVAILABLE ON THE ISLANDS BUT ADDED THAT IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO GET NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PRODUCE UNTIL SEA TRANSPORT IS PROVIDED IN QUANTITY AND SUCH ITEMS AS MEDICINES, CLOTHING, FOOD, TOOLS, BUILDING MATERIALS, FUEL AND CONSUMER GOODS ARE DELIVERED.

Weston has been assigned the task of determining war damages, rehabilitation and relief needs, where Japanese stockpiles are usable and whether surplus American army and navy supplies in the South Pacific may be substituted for items ordered in the United States.

Inter-island shipping would be available, he said, if the Netherlands East Indies government's import and export organization would consent to use small Chinese owned craft. The reason given why this is not done, Weston says, is that the Dutch feel they cannot trust the ships' owners because they might steal the cargoes.

Meanwhile essential relief supplies and incentive goods without which the natives are unwilling to work are lying at Sourabaya and Makassar. The islanders are not interested in working for money until they can purchase food, clothing and other necessities. Consequently resin remains in the jungles, kapok in the trees, coconuts rot unharvested an untapped rubber trees are reverting to jungle growth.

Smuggling Starts

The outer islands, including Celebes and Borneo, for most part are peaceful and the people friendly to Westerners, looking to them for help. Weston says, however, that the current goodwill may turn to animosity if relief is not forthcoming and the islanders get the idea that the victorious western allies are letting them down.

Already some Chinese, resentful because of shipping controls, are smuggling the outer islands' meager stockpiles of rubber and other produce into Malaya, where they exchange it for goods which they can sell for exorbitant prices.

Weston was full of praise for Dutch officials of the outer islands, who are improving tools and other equipment from scrap. He believes foreign investments would spur rehabilitation but finds foreign firms reluctant to risk capital while the Indies' economy remains under full government control. —Associated Press.

BRIDGE NOTES

South probably overbid a bit in the hand below, but made up for it by superlative play:

South. Dealer
North-South vulnerable

S. Q 5
H. K 8
D. A 9 6
C. A Q J 10 9 4

S. 8 H. J 10 7 6 2 D. 10 8 5 2 C. 8 5 3	W E S	S. A 10 4 2 H. 8 5 D. K Q J 7 3 C. 6 2

S. K J 9 7 6 3
H. A Q 9 4
D. 4
C. K 7

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1S	Pass	2C	2D
2S	Pass	3D	Pass
3H	Pass	4C	Pass
5C	Pass	5S	Pass
6S	Pass	Pass	Pass

West opened the deuce of diamonds, dummy winning with the Ace. South then made the key play by leading a diamond from the dummy and ruffing it in his own hand. The reason for this play will soon become apparent.

South next led a low trump, dummy playing the Queen, and East winning with the Ace. East returned a heart, and South won with the Ace. The lead of the King of spades then showed the sad truth: East had the rest of the trumps and would win a trump trick unless South found some way to take a trump finesse without the aid of a trump lead from the dummy.

But it was precisely for that reason that South had ruffed a diamond at the second trick. And now he led a low club to dummy's nine and ruffed dummy's remaining diamond. At this point South had reduced his trump holding to the Jack and nine, while East had the ten and four of trumps. The stage was set for the coup.

Declarer led the club King, overtaking with dummy's Ace. Then the clubs were led one after another. If East chose to ruff, South could over-ruff, draw the last trump, and get back to dummy with the heart King to continue with the clubs. And if East chose not to ruff, South would simply discard hearts until finally East and South had nothing but trumps left to play. And then dummy could lead any card to act as a means of finessing trumps.

Yesterday you were David Bruce Burnstone's partner, with both sides vulnerable, you held:

S. A Q 10 8 2
H. K J 9 4
D. 7
C. A 10 5

The bidding:

You	Schenken	Burnstone	Maier
1S	Pass	1NT	Pass
(?)			

ANSWER: Bid two hearts. You have more than a minimum opening bid so game is not entirely out of the question. Furthermore your distribution is unsuited to no-trump.

Score 100 per cent for two hearts, 80 per cent for two spades.

Question

Today you hold the same hand and the bidding continues:

You	Schenken	Burnstone	Maier
1S	Pass	1NT	Pass
2H	Pass	2S	Pass
(?)			

Vinson On The Loan

Washington, May 16.

U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson today agreed that the $3,750,000,000 British loan would at least temporarily result in two world economic blocs —Anglo-American versus Russian.

Testifying before the House Banking Committee which is considering the loan, Vinson agreed with Representative Crawford that at present "there is no way that we can avoid two economic blocs."

Vinson said that "about 75 per cent of the world trade is in the British and American area. If there can be an understanding on currency and trade practices in that area, one might hope it will extend further and encompass more than 75 per cent."—Associated Press.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, May 16.

Chicago Grain Futures:—Wheat:—July $1.83⅛, August $1.93¼, September $1.83¼, November $1.93-1/2, December $1.93½, March $1.93⅛.

Corn: — May $1.21½, July $1.21¼, September $1.21-1/2, January $1.31⅛, March $1.31-1/2.

Oats:—May $0.83, July $0.83, August $0.85⅛, September $0.82¼, November $0.84⅛, December $0.81⅞, March $0.84⅛.

Rye:—May $2.42⅜, July $1.48½, September $1.48½, November $1.53½, December $1.48⅛, March $1.53-1/2.

Barley:—May $1.26¼, July $1.26½, September $1.26-1/2, November $1.31¼, December $1.26½, March $1.31-1/2.

Winnipeg Rye:—May $2.68 asked, July $2.52⅝, October $2.17¼ bid.—Associated Press.

N. Y. EXCHANGES

New York, May 16.

New York Foreign Exchanges:—T.T. on Montreal $0.90.81¼, London $4.03⅛, Paris $0.84¼, Buenos Aires (free market) $24.45, Rio de Janeiro $5.34, Mexico $20.95, Amsterdam (florin) $37.80, Brussels $2.39, Batavia (guilder) $37.90, Singapore $47.80, Bombay $30.35, Hong Kong $25.25.—Associated Press.

New York, May 16.

The International Nickel Company, Canada, Limited, announced today that it has declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 15 to holders of record May 31.

BEN LINE STEAMERS LIMITED.

SAILINGS TO U.K.

"BENVORLICH" sails for London via Straits—Early June.

FREIGHT ONLY.

VESSELS DUE

"BENVORLICH" from U.K. via Straits—2nd half May.
"BENLEDI" " " " " Mid June.
"LOKSANG" " " " " End May.
"AMMLA" from Melbourne End May

For further particulars apply to

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

S. S. "HAI YANG"

Sailing for SWATOW

On or about 19th May.

Subject to alteration without Notice.

For Particulars of Freight & Passage, Please apply to:—

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16 Pedder Street
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INDO-CHINA S. N. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS

S.S. WINGSANG .....to Shanghai 21st May

IN PORT

S.S. KWAISANG .....Kowloon Dock
S.S. WINGSANG .....Custodian's Wharf (Former OSK)

All the above subject to alteration without notice.

All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

Agents:

THE GLEN LINE LTD.

m.v. GLENOGLE ....Due from United Kingdom about 26th May
s.s. EMPIRE PARK ..Due from United Kingdom about 27th May
m.v. GLENAPP Sailing for U.K., Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam about 21st May

Managing Agents

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

M.V. KAFIRISTAN Due from Melbourne, Sydney, Torokina 24th May

Loads for Sydney, Melbourne Mid-June also Brisbane if sufficient inducement.

Also Agents for PRINCE LINE LTD.

S.S. WINDERMERE PARK, arrived from VANCOUVER A13 Buoy

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AGENTS:

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING TO BANGKOK via SWATOW

S.S. "KWEIYANG" 3 p.m. 17th May

SAILING TO SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO AND TIENTSIN.

S.S. "HUPEH" (No passengers) Noon 19th May

SAILING TO SINGAPORE & PENANG

S.S. "ANHUI" 4 p.m. 20th May

SAILING TO CANTON

S.S. "FATSHAN" 9 a.m. 18th May.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For Freight and Saloon Passages all lines, please apply to:—

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

Ship	From	Due
"MYRTLEBANK"	Bombay	May 19th
"STANHALL"	Karachi	May 20th
"SAMTYNE"	Karachi & Bombay	May 25th

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Sailings to Straits and India

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

Ship	From	Due
"KAIPAKI"	Sydney	Discharging
"KENILWORTH"	Sydney	May 19th

For full particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SAILING TO PORT SAID, LIVERPOOL VIA STRAITS.

GLAUCUS ..... 20th May
ADRASTUS ..... 6th June
CLENFINLAS ..... 7th June
LAOMEDON ..... 20th June

VESSEL DUE.

GLENFINLAS ..from U.K. via Straits ..late May
LAOMEDON ..... do ..... early June
PRIAM ..... from New York and San Francisco ..... 12th June

Vitafee
DELICIOUS AND NUTRITIOUS
THE NEW VITAMIN-TOFFEE
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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1946.

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NUERNBERG TRIAL

SMALL CHANGE?

Budapest, May 16.

A single bank note worth 1,000,000,000 pengoes, went into general circulation on may 14 as Hungary's inflation-wrecked currency plunged downward in an apparently winning race to equal nothing. Before the war, the pengoe was equal to 80 cents H.K.—Associated Press.

World-Wide Network Of U.S. Bases

London, May 16.

Colonel Vasiliev, Moscow Radio commentator, asserted tonight that plans were being drafted in American military circles for a system of naval, military and air bases in every part of the world.

The object of the plans was "to bring new strategic areas under the military control of the United States," said the commentator, broadcasting in English.

"Now that the war is over," he said, "there are no considerations of military necessity to justify the continued presence of American troops on bases secured by the United States during the war. But the troops are still there, and the countries in question are very naturally protesting."

Iceland was offering resistance, Australia objected to American occupation of certain Pacific bases, while the South American republics were offering stiff resistance to bringing them under military control, Colonel Vasiliev asserted.

"The Latin American public," he said, "appear by no means certain that the military measures of the United States are prompted by considerations of international security. They regard them as an attempt on their independence and sovereignty."—Reuter.

Beret Is Not A Sissy's Hat Now

London, May 16.

Men in Britain in their search for brighter headwear are turning to berets.

A window display in London's West End of the "new civilian berets" in gay colours, with feather mounts, attracted so many customers that the manager said, "We can't get supplies fast enough." But he confessed they were drawing the line at the feather.

"The brightest colours, with feathers are being bought by women, though they are intended for men," he said. But the men are choosing dark green, maroon and brown ones.

They have got used to wearing berets with the Army and find them comfortable for vacation wear.—Reuter.

Gamble That Came Off

London, May 16.

After starting work in a printing firm at the age of 12, working 12 hours a day for 1/- "good conduct" money each week, Charles Albert Watts, who died today aged 88, founded the Rationalist Press Association Limited, the pioneers of the Book Club movement.

He did this to overcome the reluctance of organisations to handle works which challenged the traditional religious outlook. Members of the association subscribed 5/- and upwards, and received books to the value of their subscriptions.

Watts' enterprise was regarded in the publishing world as a reckless gamble, but the success of "The Thinker's Library" and other series proved there was a wide public for serious books at a low price.—Reuter.

Rome, May 16.

The Italian Cabinet has approved, as proposed by Signor Romita, Minister of [illegible]

German Navy Deceived Its Own Govt.

NUERNBERG, MAY 16.

LEADERS—FIELD MARSHALTHREE GERMAN MILITARY KARL VON RUNDSTEDT, FORMER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE WESTERN FRONT, FIELD MARSHAL VON KLEIST, FORMER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY GROUP ON THE EASTERN FRONT AND GENERAL GUENTHER BLUMENTRITT, WHO TOOK PART IN THE SURRENDER NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BRITISH—HAVE ARRIVED IN NUERNBERG FROM BRITAIN.

THEY WERE FLOWN HERE UNDER ESCORT. THEY HAVE BEEN LODGED IN THE SAME PRISON AS THE ACCUSED IN THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL, BUT NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE REASON OF THEIR PRESENCE IS BEING MADE.

Former Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, 13th of the 21 accused to give evidence, said that the rebuilding of the German Navy was his life work. He added, "Doubtless, there were certain evasions of the Treaty of Versailles."

Reconstruction of the navy took all his time and his thoughts. "Perhaps in my enthusiasm I became a little one-sided about it." Men of the German Navy had been respected at home and abroad, because of their "decent" training and had taken no part in atrocities.

They had fought in an exemplary manner. "In Norway, for instance," Raeder said, "German naval men earned the respect of the local population for their conduct."

Small Breaches

Raeder asserted that from 1928 onwards, when he took over the navy, there were no longer any secret departures from the Versailles Treaty. In support of this declaration, the defense counsel produced an affidavit sworn by now retired Vice-Admiral Walter Lohmann, according to which Germany was permitted eight armoured ships under the treaty but built only three Deutschland, Admiral Scheer and Graf Spee. Of the eight permitted cruisers, she built only six and of the 32 permitted destroyers or torpedo-boats only 12 destroyers and no torpedo-boats were constructed.

Raeder added: "It is astonishing that the Versailles Treaty was studied little in that period of time. I was reproached for this when the National Socialist Government took power. It was not considered, however, that the government of that time were of the kind to provide these ships. We had to fight them." He added, "This omission to build up a navy as far as permitted was in no way related to the small breaches of the Treaty which we committed in order to make possible the defense of the coast in extreme emergency."

Interest In Holland

It is part of the prosecution's case against Raeder that before the Nazis came to power, the German Admiralty was deceiving not only the governments of other countries, but its own government as well.

Raeder now stoutly asserted it was untrue that breaches of the Versailles naval provisions were committed behind the back of the Reichstag government. The Reich Defence Minister at that time, he said, ordered the army and navy to report to him all breaches which were in process, and from then on he discussed these matters with his political advisers.

An interesting sidelight on the German reaction to the Versailles article depriving Germany of U-boats was contained in a further statement by Vice-Admiral Lohmann in an affidavit that when an engineering firm established in The Hague in 1922, the German Navy acquired an interest in it, in order to keep informed on submarine construction.—Reuter.

CONTROL OF HERBALISTS

The institution of a system of control over Chinese herbalists was suggested by the Coroner, Mr. W. H. Latimer, at Kowloon Court yesterday.

The suggestion came in a rider to a verdict of death from natural causes returned at the inquiry into circumstances surrounding the death from toxaemia of a Chinese youth, Wu Chai, who broke his arm in a bicycle accident.

"No blame can be attached to the Chinese herbalist in his treatment of the broken arm," Mr. Latimer stated in his verdict, "as he dealt with this in the manner in which he had been trained from boyhood."

"It is possible that the toxaemia which caused the death might have been avoided by complete sepsis of the small abrasion on the arm, but no evidence can be obtained as to the nature of the causative organism or the manner in which it did effect an entry into the bloodstream."

"I suggest this case be referred to the Director of Medical Services for any suggestion he might make as to ways and means by which some sort of control may be exercised over herbalist doctors generally. There should be some manner evolved to prevent charlatanism in Chinese medicine."

NEW PLAN FOR INDIA PRESENTED

(Continued from Page 3)

veregin Pakistan confined to Moslem majority areas would be a possible basis of compromise. For various reasons they decided against that too.

"We are therefore unable to advise the British Government that the power which at present resides in British hands should be handed to two entirely separate sovereign states" says the Mission.

It was clear that with the attainment of independence by British India, whether inside or outside the British Commonwealth, relationship between the states and the British Crown, which to [illegible]

Police Hunt For "Master Mind"

Paris, May 16.

Special police squads were searching Paris today for Yvon Collette, Belgian, alleged to be the "Master Mind" in the theft of the "Pearl of Asia", one of the biggest pearls in the world, in 1944.

Collette escaped this morning from a Paris mental home, where he had been detained after a plea of insanity had been made on his behalf when he came up before the magistrate.

At the time of the theft, the pearl was lying in a Paris bank by orders of the Germans, who had heard that the Missionary Society in possession of it were trying to sell it.

It is alleged that Goering tried to buy the pearl for £126,000 and that while he was negotiating for it in 1944, Collette and his accomplices gained possession of it by masquerading as German police. Collette was arrested by the French police and released after intervention by the Germans. He was re-arrested by the French after liberation and further charged with collaboration with the Gestapo.

The pearl was later found by the French police in the lavatory of a Versailles hotel.

The pearl was originally in the temple of Srirangam, a village of Delhi in 1739. Shortly afterwards, it was presented to the Emperor of China, who ordered that on his death it should be placed in his coffin.

It was not heard of again until early this century, when it re-appeared in the possession of a Chinese mandarin. Some 30 years ago the mandarin gave it to a French priest belonging to the Missionary Society.—Reuter.

LONDONERS PETITION

London, May 16.

One wartime feature Londoners regret to see go is the conder-soyer which have been presented as a [illegible] to the nation by the National Gallery. On its last [illegible]

SPORTS SECTION

U.S. Baseball

New York, May 16.

A home run by Murrell Jones with a man on base in the fourth inning gave the Chicago American Leaguers a 3 to 2 victory over the loop leading Boston Redsox. Boston's Ted Williams hit his sixth homer of the season. Rigney was the winning pitcher.

Johnny Berardino blasted a grand slam homer in the seventh inning to highlight St. Louis' 8 to 2 victory over the New York Yankees. Zoldak hurled for the Browns to get credit for the win.

In the National League, St. Louis gained first place by blanking the Brooklyn Dodgers 1 to 0. The Cardinals scored their lone run on George Kurowski's double, and Dick Sisler's triple. Pollet pitched for the Cards.

Clyde McCullough's circuit smash with two men on base in the 13th inning, gave the Chicago Cubs a 6 to 4 victory over Philadelphia. Wyse pitched for the Cubs.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	2	3	0
Chicago	3	6	2
New York	2	6	0
St. Louis	8	8	0
Washington	6	12	0
Detroit	3	7	1
First game:			
Philadelphia	0	6	0
Cleveland	3	6	0
Second game:			
Philadelphia	0	4	1
Cleveland	5	12	0
National League			
St. Louis	1	5	1
Brooklyn	0	5	0
Chicago	6	12	0
Philadelphia	4	14	0

—Associated Press.

CARNERA TO FIGHT "ONCE MORE"

Rome, May 15.

A "Stars and Stripes" correspondent reported from Gorizia that Primo Carnera, former world Heavyweight Boxing Champion, announced that he would sail to the United States the end of this month to fight Buddy Baer in Sacramento, California.

He quoted Carnera, who is now close to 40 years old, as saying this would be his last fight since he is too old for the game. Carnera was beaten four times straight by Luigi Musina, Italian claimant to the European Heavyweight title, with his last and latest defeat on May 13 at Gorizia.

The reporter said that contrary to most reports, Carnera had some money left from his United States tour 13 years ago and hopes to add the purse from the Baer fight to his bankroll to open a bar and grill in New York, later sending for his wife and two children.—Associated Press.

Newmarket, May 16.

"Happy Knight," favourite for the Derby, was found yesterday to have a slight temperature.

The trouble was not serious, and will not affect the plan to run him in the Derby Trial Stakes next week.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE ALL OUT FOR 178 RUNS

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 15.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE MATCH BETWEEN INDIA AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CLOSED WITH INDIA 164 FOR THREE WICKETS IN REPLY TO 178 BY THE UNIVERSITY.

BAD LIGHT STOPPED PLAY. SOME RAIN WHICH HAD ALSO HELPED THE VISITING BOWLERS DISMISS THE HOME SIDE FAIRLY QUICKLY, FELL INTERMITTENTLY THROUGH THE GAME.

With Chambridge all out half way through the afternoon, India opened with Merchant and Mustaq Ali. They appeared confident against the medium-pace bowling of Griffiths and Hobson.

Without big hitting, they scored at a rate of more than a run a minute. Merchant, who was specially at ease, delighted the crowd with one glorious cut for four off Hobson who gave way to the slow leg-break bowler Mill at 48. Mustaq Ali immediately drove him for a four, sending up 50 in just over half an hour.

Merchant seemed well set when at 58, attempting a leg glide, he was evidently surprised to see the ball—from Griffiths—knock back his leg stump.

Mushtaq Ali was seeing the ball well and used his feet neatly to hit Mills for two successive fours to leg. A little later he cut Mills to the boundary for another four. At 49 he should have been run out. Modi, who had taken Merchant's place, played a ball to mid on and Mushtaq Ali, starting for a run, was sent back. Mills at the wicket fumbled a return with the batsman yards outside the crease.

Bodkin's Bowling

Mushtaq Ali celebrated his escape by completing his 50 out of 84 runs on the board but Bodkin, the Cambridge captain, came on for Griffiths at 92 and bowled Mushtaq Ali when he tried a gigantic leg hit. Bodkin's next ball dismissed Amarnath and tea was then taken with three wickets down for 91, Modi nine not out.

Bodkin, a medium-paced left-arm bowler, came on again after tea and Pataudi, the Indian captain, opened his score with an all-run four off a no-ball from Bodkin. The 100 was sent up in 70 minutes. Pataudi tried to force the pace but Bodkin demanded more respect.

After Bodkin had bowled six overs including three maidens for nine runs and taken two wickets, Griffiths came back. The scoring rate dropped at once, most runs coming from singles until Modi thumped Griffiths to the leg boundary for four and Pataudi opened up again by pulling Mills at the other end for another four.

Unbroken Stand

With the score at 148 for three, Pataudi appealed against the indifferent light but Umpire Watts overruled the appeal. From now the batsmen took no chances and at 6.15 p.m., a quarter of an hour before the scheduled "stumps," another appeal against the light was successful with India still 14 runs behind Cambridge but with seven wickets still in hand in the first innings. Pataudi and Modi had added 73 in 75 minutes in an unbroken stand.

At the close of play the scores were:

Cambridge University 178.

India 164 for 3 (Pataudi 40 not out, Modi 33 not out).—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

London, May 16.

The following are the close of play scores of the county cricket matches which began today:

At Derby: Derby 276 (Worthington 147 not out, Jackson 4 for 44); Leicester 210.

At Lord's: Somerset 364 (Mitchell-Innes 55, Andrews 65, Sims 5 for 105). Middlesex 47 for 1 wicket.

At Oxford: Oxford University 320 for 7 wickets against Lancashire.

At Hove: Sussex 450 (Cox 97, Langridge 122, Griffith 50, Jenner 5 for 126); Worcester 85 for 2.—Reuter.

"FOOTBALL-CHESS"

London, May 16.

A new game, which combines the intricacies of chess and the fun of football is being introduced into Britain.

The inventor is Henri Doissler, a Swiss-Frenchman, who came to England to cover the international soccer match last Saturday for 20 Swiss newspapers. The game, called "Football-Chess" is now well established in Switzerland. It is played on an oversize chess board, 22 squares long by 15 squares wide, with 11 pawns on each side, representing the players. The pawns can be moved in any direction and all the rules of football are observed, except fouls, the object being to get the ball into the five squared goal on the base line.—Reuter.

RADIO

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1946.
"FORCES REQUEST HOUR"

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 640 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., 8.00 to 8.15 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.52 Megacycles.

H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m.—A Variety Programme.
1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Piano Duets by Rawicz and Landauer.
1.30 p.m.—New Light Symphony Orchestra.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.30 p.m.—Xavier Cugat & His Waldorf/Astoria Orchestra with Tino Rossi (Tenor).
7.00 p.m.—Organ Selections.
7.12 p.m.—Vocal Gems.
7.30 p.m.—London Piano-Accordeon Band with Vera Lynn (Vocal).
8.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
8.15 p.m.—"Romance & Rhythm"—ENSA.
8.30 p.m.—"Forces Request Hour."
9.30 p.m.—Dance Music.
10.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
10.05 p.m.—Abridged Version of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana."
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Services Entertainment.

RADIO SEAC

Radio SEAC, Ceylon, the Services station, broadcasting on a frequency of 15120 Kc/s (19.84 metres) and 6075 Kc/s (4938 metres) from 6 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. (Indian Standard Time is 3½ hours behind H.K. time).

Items marked * are produced by Overseas Recorded Broadcasting service, and items marked ** London Transcription service.

FRIDAY, MAY 17th.—0600 Music On The Air; 0630 The News and Home News (BBC); 0645 Morning Star; 0700 Variety from London (BBC); 0730 Music For Romance (BBC); 0800 The News, and 'From Today's Papers' (BBC); 0810 Programme Announcements; 0815 The Vic Oliver Show (BBC); 0900 Accent On Rhythm (BBC); 0915 The Melody Lingers On**; 0930 The News and Home News (BBC); 0940 Programme Announcements; 0945 International Celebrity; 1000 Hollywood Parade; 1030 Music From Ballet; 1100 News Headlines; 1101 Singing For You (Adele Dixon)**; 1130 They Missed The Parade; 1200 News Headlines; 1201 Football Fixtures; 1215 Heard Melodies Are Sweet; 1300 Comedy Caravan; 1330 The News (BBC); 1340 Bandstand; 1400 Who's Who In Radio*; 1430 Strictly Sentimental; 1500 Army Radio Orchestra*; 1530 Wandering Minstrel; 1600 Best Sellers*; 1630 The News and Home News (BBC); 1645 Keyboard Club; 1715 India and Ceylon Half Hour; 1745 Military Band; 1800 Radio SEAC World and Home News; 1805 Tours For The Artist; 1900 Radio SEAC's Helpful Magazine; 1945 Journey Into Rhythm; 2015 Transatlantic Rhythm; 2030 Radio Newsreel; 2040 [illegible]